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THE Pennſylvania Packet AND THE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 4th, 1773

Quicquid agunt Homines, noſtri eſt Farrago Libelli. JUVENAL.

To the PRINTER *of the* PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

SIR,

You will much oblige ſome of your readers, by inſerting in your paper the following copy of the petition, which laſt Fall was laid before the Aſſembly of this province, relating to the importation of Negro ſlaves from Guinea.

To the REPRESENTATIVES *of the* FREEMEN *of the Province of* PENNSYLVANIA, *in* GENERAL ASSEMBLY *met,*

The PETITION *of a number of the inhabitants of the City and County of* PHILADELPHIA,

Reſpectfully Sheweth,

THAT the importation of the natives of Guinea, to be ſold and uſed as ſlaves in the provinces and iſlands of the Britiſh dominions, in America, has long been an occaſion of deep concern to a great number of the inhabitants of this province, as well on account of its inconſiſtency with the whole tenor of the Chriſtian religion, as becauſe of the evil influence it has on the religious and moral conduct of the people, and the dreadful conſequence which it is to be feared, will one day attend in thoſe parts where it prevails; we are the more encouraged to lay this important object before you, as we underſtand that ſome of the ſouthern, as well as nothern colonies, have been led into ſerious conſideration of the iniquity of the practice, and the dangerous ſituation they are in, particularly the province of Virginia, whoſe Houſe of Burgeſſes has lately petitioned the King, from a deep ſenſibility of the danger and pernicious conſequences which will be attendant, on a continuation of this moſt iniquitous traffick. We your Petitioners therefore moſt earneſtly beſeech you, to take this matter, which we apprehend to be of the utmoſt conſequence to the welfare and ſafety of the Britiſh colonies, under your moſt ſerious conſideration, and to uſe your utmoſt endeavours in making ſuch repreſentations to the King and Parliament, as to you may appear moſt effectual, towards putting a ſtop to this mighty evil.

COPY of an ADDRESS to the GUINEA MERCHANTS *in England, and all others who are more or leſs concerned in the carrying on the Slave Trade. Printed in London in the Year* 1760.

SIRS,

AS the buſineſs, you are concerned in, and carry on openly and publickly, before the world, has a bad aſpect, and you are ſenſible that moſt men make objections againſt it, and blame you for engaging in it, you are obliged to juſtify it to the world, upon the principles of reaſon, equity, and humanity, to make it appear that it is no unjuſt invaſion of the perſons, or incroachment on the rights of men; or for ever to lay it aſide. And this is what every one, not only of your fellow-ſubjects in England, but of your fellow-men, upon the face of the Earth, who is no way concerned in the ſame buſineſs, has a right to inſiſt upon, and demand from you, and ought, in a proper manner, to reſent it, if you will do neither the one nor the other. But laying aſide the reſentment of man, which is but of little or no moment, in compariſon with that of the Almighty, of the ſupreme lawgiver and judge of mankind; think of a future reckoning; conſider how you ſhall come off in the great and awful day of account: you now heap up riches, and live in pleaſure. But oh! what will you do in the end thereof? And that is not far off. What if death ſhould ſeize upon you, and hurry you out of this world, under all that wad of blood-guiltineſs that now lies upon your Souls. The Goſpel (I ſuppoſe I am now ſpeaking to profeſſed Chriſtians) expreſsly declares that thieves and murderers ſhall not inherit the kingdom of God. Conſider, that at the ſame time, and by the ſame means, you now treaſure up worldly riches, you are treaſuring up to yourſelves wrath, againſt the day of wrath, and vengeance, that ſhall come upon the workers of iniquity, unleſs prevented by a timely repentance: And what greater iniquity, what crime that is more heinous, that carries in it more complicated guilt, can you name, than that, in the habitual, deliberate practice of which you now live. Good God! how can you, as ſome of you do, go to the ſacrament of the Lord's Supper? How can you lift up your guilty eyes to heaven? How can you pray for mercy to him that made you, or hope for any favour from him that formed you, while you go on thus groſsly and openly to diſhonour him, in debaſing, abuſing and deſtroying the nobleſt workmanſhip of his hands, in this lower world.

He is the father of men. And do you think he will not reſent ſuch treatment of his offspring, whom he hath ſo loved, as to give his only begotten ſon, that whoſoever believeth in him might not periſh, but have everlaſting life? This love of God to man, revealed in the goſpel, is a great aggravation of your guilt: for if God ſo loved us, we ought alſo to love one another. You remember the fate of the ſervant, who took hold of his fellow-ſervant, who was in his debt, by the throat, and caſt him into priſon. Think then, and tremble to think, what will be your fate, who take your fellow ſervants by the throat, that owe you not a penny, and make them priſoners for life.

Give yourſelves leave to reflect impartially upon, and conſider the nature of this *mantrade*, which if you do, your hearts muſt needs relent, if you have not loſt all ſenſe of humanity, all pity and compaſſion towards thoſe of your own kind, to think what calamities, what havock and deſtruction, among them, you have been the authors of, for filthy lucre's ſake.

God grant you may be made ſenſible of your guilt, and repent in time. And as this is my hearty and earneſt prayer to God, for you, I hope you will excuſe the plainneſs and freedom of this addreſs in your ſincere friend, who would be glad to do you any good that lies in his power, &c. &c.

J. PHILMORE.

⁂

TO-MORROW,
AT ONE O'CLOCK, AT
JOHN HART's
VENDUE-STORE,
At the corner of SOUTH and FRONT-STREETS,
Will begin the SALE of a large and neat aſſortment of
MERCHANDIZE,
HOUSHOLD FURNITURE,
WEARING APPAREL, &c.

JOHN MITCHELL,
Has juſt received per the Cæſar, Captain Miller, the Richard Penn, Captain All, and other veſſels from LONDON,

A LARGE and compleat aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE, ſuitable to the ſeaſon, which he is now opening, and will diſpoſe of on reaſonable terms, for caſh, or at a ſhort credit. He alſo expects a further ſupply by the firſt veſſels from Hull, Briſtol, Liverpool and Glaſgow.

N. B. A few hogſheads of delph ware, and a few crates of cups and ſaucers, will be ſold very low.

TO BE SOLD,

THE INDENTURES of a healthy four years ſervant man, a taylor by trade, who underſtands his buſineſs well, and can be recommended by ſome maſter taylors in this city, who he wrought with. For further particulars enquire of the printer hereof.

IF HENRY BOAKE, who left Cork in the kingdom of Ireland about ſeven years ago, and came to Philadelphia, be living, and will apply to the Printer hereof, he may hear of ſomething much to his advantage; or if any perſon will give information of him it ſhall be gratefully acknowledged.

FOR BARBADOS,
THE SNOW
VENUS,
GEORGE ATKINSON, MASTER;

WILL ſail in eight days. For freight or paſſage apyly to WILLIAM DAVIS, or ſaid maſter on board, at Willing and Morris's wharf.

JOHN MASON,
UPHOLDER,
At the north corner of Market and Front-ſtreets, has juſt imported per the ſhip Catherine, Captain Sutton, from London, and by other ſhips from Briſtol,

A VERY neat aſſortment of PAPER HANGINGS; likewiſe a beautiful piece of floor carpeting, with border ſuitable; mace, cinnamon, cloves and nutmegs; a very large and neat aſſortment of TOYS, ſuch as dreſſed dolls, large guns, trumpets, flutes, coaches, waggons, watches, fiddles, Engliſh horſes, naked dolls, weather houſes, drums, French-horns, houſhold furniture, and neat pewter tea ſets; wafers and ſealing-wax, ſlates and pencils, &c. &c.

Alſo, beſt STRASBURG SNUFF.

STANDLEY AND SYNG,
Have for ſale at their STORE in Market-ſtreet, between Fourth and Fifth-ſtreets, and two doors above the Black Horſe, wholeſale and retail;

OLD Jamaica ſpirits; Weſt-India, New-England, and Philadelphia rum; geneva, molaſſes, loaf and lump ſugars, muſcovado ſugars in hogſheads and barrels; tea, coffee, chocolate, rice, pepper, alſpice, ginger, roſin, allum, copperas, brimſtone, lamp and tanners oil, cotton in bags, raiſins by the caſk, Boſton mackarell and tar by the barrel, &c. &c.

TO BE SOLD,

THE GRIST MILL, SAW MILL and PLANTATION, late the property of JOHN BAINBRIDGE, ſituated upon Rocky Brook, in the townſhip of Windſor, county of Middleſex, and province of New-Jerſey. The plantation contains about 56 acres of excellent land, on which are erected, beſides the mills, two good frame dwelling houſes, a blackſmith's ſhop, ſtore houſes, &c. The griſt mill is in good order, has two pair of ſtones, one of them French burr, and ſtands upon as fine a ſtream as any in the province, for in the drieſt ſeaſon, it was never known to fail; and being in the heart of a fine wheat country, it has every advantage for carrying on the buſineſs extenſively. The ſaw mill is likewiſe in good order. This ſtand is alſo one of the beſt in the province for a ſtore, one having been kept there for many years paſt; and as it lays about midway between Philadelphia and New-York, the communication to both theſe places (the ſtages from Burlington and Bordentown going twice a week) renders the tranſportation of goods to and from either of them extremely convenient and at a ſmall expence.

Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms, by applying to Mr. JOSEPH POTTS, at Cranberry, Mr. ROBERT MONTGOMERY, near Allen town, or to the ſubſcribers, who will give an indiſputable title and immediate poſſeſſion.

JOHN IMLAY, of New-York.
CURTIS CLAY, } of Philadelphia.
ISAAC WIKOFF, } of Philadelphia.

TO BE SOLD,
At Public Vendue, by the ſubſcriber, on the 28th of October, 1733.

A GOOD Merchant Mill, with two water wheels, and two pair of ſtones, one pair of which is very good French burrs, the other good Cologne; with a good Saw Mill, and 30 acres of good timbered land, on which there may be 10 acres of good watered meadow made; there is alſo a good dwelling-houſe, with two ſtone chimnies, and two rooms on a floor; there is alſo a good ſtore-houſe, and all other neceſſary houſes ſuitable to the place, and an infallible ſtream which is called the Main Falls of Patapſco. The place is ſituated eleven miles from Baltimore town, on the main road leading from Baltimore town to Frederick town: The ſame Griſt Mills hath rented for £120 a year, without the Saw Mill. A reaſonable time of payment will be given for the greateſt part of the purchaſe money, on paying a ſmall part in hand. The terms will be made known at the time of ſale, by BENJAMIN HOOD.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living near Soldiers Delight, in Baltimore county, an Engliſh ſervant man, named THOMAS HANDLEN, about five feet ten or eleven inches high, about 23 or 24 years of age, a pleaſant countenance, round ſhouldered, down look, ſtraight black hair, had on and took with him, a good felt hat, good oznabrigs ſhirts, 2 pair of homeſpun roll trowſers, and had an iron collar about his neck; it is very likely he will change his name, and get a paſs. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and brings him home, if twenty miles diſtance ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS, including what the law allows; if ſixty miles TEN DOLLARS, and if a hundred miles the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

JOHN OWINGS, ſon of RICHARD.

By the ſhip EARL of DUNMORE, *Capt.* LAWRENCE, *from* London, *and the* MERCURY *Packet, Capt.* DILLON, *from* Falmouth, *arrived at* New-York, *we have the following advices.*

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 17.

A REPORT prevails, that the Ruſſians have intirely defeated, near Siliſtria, a corps of ſome thouſand Turks, commanded by Manam Pacha, who was killed in the action.

We are aſſured, that in the battle near Rufzig, between a body of our troops and 4000 Ruſſians who had paſſed the Danube, they were beaten with a great ſlaughter, and 200 were made priſoners, among whom was Col. Prince de Repnin.

Venice, July 5. The maſter of a veſſel, arrived here in ſixteen days from Zant, brings advice, that Admiral Spiritow, having aſſembled all the Ruſſian fleet at Paros, is ſailed upon an expedition, of which they know not the object.

Warſaw, July 14. By an Eſtafette arrived here from General Witte, commandant at Kaminieck, we learn that Marſhal Romanzow has attacked and beaten the Grand Viſir, that the loſs of the Turks conſiſted in 15,000 men killed on the field of battle, and 5000 made priſoners; that they have abandoned to the conquerors 150 pieces of cannon, with all their tents, baggage, and military cheſt. The Ruſſian General Potemkin and Weiſman, who were behind with their corps, are advanced; the former has put to the route a body of the enemy, conſiſting of 5000 men; and the ſecond, after taking a great number of artillery, &c. is gone to form the ſiege of Siliſtria.

Hague, July 19. Another attempt has been made on the life of the King of Poland, by a Prieſt, who, while in private conference with him, drew a concealed dagger, and attempted to ſtab him. The King ſaw the dagger in time, leaped into the next apartment, where the Nobleman in waiting attempted to ſeize the villain, but before they got to him he put an end to his own life with the dagger.

Warſaw, July 22. A courier who paſſed through this city in his way from Balgaria to Peterſburg, has brought the particulars of the Ruſſian Grand Army's paſſing the Danube, of their preſent ſituation, and of all that has happened to them from the 12th to the 28th of June. Count Romanzow having learned that the Grand Viſir had divided his army in 3 diviſions, and that theſe bodies could not poſſibly join in 3 days, reſolved to paſs the river, and attack them, in that ſituation. The Generals Wieſman, Stupuchin, and Potemkin, who had before paſſed the Danube with a conſiderable body of troops, ſent notice to Count Romanzow, that they could attempt nothing of conſequence, till the Grand army, or part of it had paſſed the river; which cauſed him to make all poſſible haſte; and having in diſguiſe diſcovered a place the eaiſieſt to paſs, he reſolved to croſs the river there, tho' the Turks knowing the eaſineſs of paſſage, at the place, kept 6000 men intrenched in order to defend it. Count Romanzow gave notice to his Generals of the time when he ſhould attempt the paſſage and ordered them to attack the enemy, which would give him an opportunity to paſs, and to obtain an eaſy victory, by encloſing the enemy between two fires; accordingly on the 18th of June the Generals Stupuchin and Potemkin, after a long march, attacked the Turks who had ſcarce time to put themſelves in a poſture of defence. As ſoon as the engagement was begun, the firſt diviſion of the Grand army appeared upon the river, which ſo terrified the Turks, that they left their intrenchments and fled, thro' a hollow paſſage leading thro' the mountains, towards Siliſtria; General Wieſman killed about 700 Turks, purſued the reſt with 2000 men, took ſome priſoners, among whom was the Baſſa who had the chief command, and an Aga, and alſo took 18 pieces of cannon and 6 ſtandards.

The Grand Army paſſed the Danube without loſing a man; the Grand Viſir having detached 35,000 men under 3 Baſſas, to protect Siliſtria, Count Romanzow ſent General Wieſman with 6000 to take poſſeſſion of the hollow way leading to that fortreſs, which was effected the ſame day (June 22) in which about 200 Turks were killed and many taken priſoners.

A courier is arrived from Count Romanzow, to the Ruſſian Miniſter here, with an account of the victory over the Turks, near Siliſtria, in conſequence of which *Te Deum* has been ſung in the Ruſſian Chapel; our joy is much allayed on hearing of the death of General Wieſman, who was killed in the engagement by a cannon ball.

Paris, July 27. The Spaniſh Miniſter here has demanded effectual aſſiſtance againſt the Barbary Powers, in league with the Emperor of Morocco, and the Dey of Algiers.

The rights, privileges, and immunities of the City of Dantzick, are now farmed from the Court of Berlin, at the annual rent of 50,000l. ſterling.

LONDON, *July* 31.

Orders are given from the Admiralty board for building four men of war of the third rate, two at Deptſord, and the like number at Woolwich; they are to be conſtructed after the new method.

Extract of a letter from Warſaw, July 10.

" We are afraid that the little which is left us will become a prey to a new civil war, as we hear that another new confederacy is juſt formed at Poſen, that are reſolved to bear arms for their own liberty in particular, and for the Poliſh liberty in general; and it is whiſpered here, that the cities of Dantzic, Thorn, Poſen, and Lemburgh, are the ſupporters of that confederacy; and that a very high perſonage is the patron and chief promoter of it.

" Some Ruſſian regiments, under the command of General Bibicoff, are expected here every day; and the Auſtrian troops have re-inforced the garriſon of the Caſtle of Cracow, and eſtabliſhed a general poſt-office in that city, declaring that the Emperor is reſolved to keep this city and fort in his poſſeſſion, and as an equivalent, the King of Pruſſia is to be allowed to take the city of Thorn, and to fortify it for himſelf. It appears now that the whole kingdom of Poland is to be divided between the Emperor and the King of Pruſſia, and that the Czarina will give up her claim to any part, and content herſelf with obtaining the terms ſhe has propoſed to the Porte, which her two allies are to enable her to do by force of arms, in caſe they cannot be obtained by negociation."

Extract of a letter from Venice, July 2.

" The St. Veit, a ſhip of war, belonging to this Republic, has juſt arrived here from a cruize in the Archipelago and Adriatic; and brings advice of an engagement off the coaſt of Epirus between the Ruſſians and the Turks, in which the former were entirely defeated. Six ſail of Ruſſian men of war with ſome ſmaller veſſels under the command of Count Radzorffe, an officer of diſtinction, were detached from Count Orlow's fleet, to make a deſcent on the coaſt of Epirus; but off the iſland of Corfu, fell in with a Turkiſh fleet, when an engagement enſued, in which two of the Ruſſian ſhips were taken, one ſunk, and one run on ſhore, near Caſſiope, on the above iſland. The other two made their eſcape to the Harbour of St. Maura, on the iſland of the ſame name."

They write from Cadiz, that the Spaniards are extremely buſy in tranſporting ammunition, and all kinds of warlike ſtores to their ſettlements in America; fifteen hundred Muſquets, with the like number of ſwords, and one thouſand five hundred quintals of powder, were lately ſent to Carthagena by the Caſtile ſhip of war; a number of piſtols are alſo expected at Cadiz, deſtined likewiſe for their American Colonies.

The Prince Stadtholder has declared his power ſhall not be uſed to injure the liberty of the preſs. Any licentiouſneſs complained of by the court of Verſailles cannot be more aggravating than the terms made uſe of to demand redreſs.

Auguſt 2. Some letters from Berlin mention that the Prince Royal of Pruſſia is preparing to ſet off on ſome important buſineſs for Warſaw; but the nature of it has not yet tranſpired.

The Hanoverians are ſo incenſed at one of the houſe of Strelitz being appointed Governor of Hanover, that they daily threaten a revolt. The Prince of Brunſwick is ſo incenſed, that he is now treating with France as Generaliſſimo of their army. The Princeſs of B. came over to the Court of Britain ſome time ſince to expoſtulate upon this partial buſineſs, but was recalled by her Royal Conſort with indignation.

They write from Amſterdam, that very large orders are now lying in Holland to ſhip naval ſtores for the uſe of the French marine at Breſt, Rochford and Toulon.

Auguſt 3. A correſpondent remarks, that twice when he has been at the exhibition of the Bankrupt, at the Theatre in the Hay-Market, the galleries diſcovered a ſullen ſilence at all the ſevere attacks upon the liberty of the preſs; and when this remark was made to the facetious manager, is it ſo? cries he, I dont wonder at it; they are all news collectors or Printers hirelings.

Governor Hutchinſon's letters, which have given ſuch offence to the Americans, were written to Mr. George Grenville, and ſince his death, having fallen into other hands, they were ſent over to Boſton.

Auguſt 5. By advice from the Hague we learn, that the French Ambaſſador there does not ſeem much pleaſed with the intimacy prevailing between the Swediſh and Pruſſian Monarchs.

We hear that laſt week 857 barrels of gunpowder were ſhipped off from Dunkirk for Spain, as a ſupply of military ſtores for his Catholic Majeſty.

It is ſaid that Blaquiere, the Secretary, meets with little or no ſucceſs in his negociation for a loan to pay off the army on the eſtabliſhment of a neighbouring kingdom.

Extract of a letter from Warſaw, July 22.

" We have this moment received advice of the ſoldiers and inhabitants of Grodno having riſen on the foreign troops in that city, and after ſlaughtering ſome, drove the remainder entirely without the walls. No ſooner was this action known here, than the Auſtrian and Ruſſian Generals ordered a detachment from their armies of 5000 men each, to march immediately and reduce the city to obedience.

It was yeſterday currently reported on 'Change, that eight ſhips of the line had ſailed from Ferrol for the Spaniſh Weſt-Indies.

By a gentleman juſt arrived from the Hague we learn, that the ſtates are putting into commiſſion three ſhips of the line at Amſterdam, which are deſtined for the Eaſt-Indies.

Yeſterday a great Perſonage declared he ſhould like to keep, for the future, a ſtrong and naval force in both the Indies and Mediterranean.

Auguſt 7. The King of Pruſſia has lately ſtopped a conſiderable quantity of planks, ſtaves &c. which the Britiſh merchants at Dantzic had not only contracted for, but even given earneſt; nor have the warmeſt remonſtrances on the part of the factory, been able to obtain any redreſs. Application has been made, and a memorial preſented by the merchants of London to the Miniſtry on the ſame ſubject; but we are much miſtaken if they meet with more ſucceſs. The merchants have entered into contracts with the navy, and they moſt fulfil them.

Some letters by the laſt poſt from Holland adviſe, that a fleet was ſitting out at Breſt with great ſecrecy and expedition, the object of which was not publickly known.

It is reported that the poſt of ſecretary of ſtate for Scotland, which has lain dormant near forty years, will ſoon be revived.—The late Marquis of Tweedale was the laſt ſecretary.

Extract of a letter from Leghorn, July 10.

" By a French ſhip, arrived here from the Archipelago, we are informed, that all the Greeks in the Morea have publickly and abſolutely declared themſelves ſubjects to the Empreſs of Ruſſia, in conſequence of which Count Orlow has landed a number of ſoldiers from his fleet, and taken poſſeſſion of moſt of the principal towns and fortreſſes, in the name of her Imperial Majeſty.

" Count Orlow, who, when the French came away, was lying with a large ſquadron at Tenedos, was preparing to ſail on an expedition to the coaſt of Syria."

Extract of a letter from Hamburgh, July 28.

" This being the age for ſetting up abſolute claims in Germany, and which have been attended with too much ſucceſs, as the claimants are too powerful to be argued with, it is to be feared the inhabitants of this trading city are on the eve of being great ſufferers. Count Shomberg has ſet up ſome ancient claim on us, the nature of which, we are not fully informed of, and has laid his caſe before the court of Vienna, and if it is allowed valid, which ſome ſay there is little doubt of, a neighbouring monarch is ready to purchaſe the Count's right, and then we may be in a like ſituation with our neighbours the Dantzicers.

" According to the beſt hiſtorical account, this city was taken by Woldemar, Duke of Sleſwick, about the year 1200, who gave it to Albrecht, Earl of Orlimund, of whom the citizens bought their liberty, and ſo became a free ſtate; which was ſeveral times confirmed by the Earls of Holſtein and Shawenburgh, his poſterity, to the laſt of that family, who died A. 1459, after which, the province of Holſtein, falling into the hands of Chriſtian I. King of Denmark, the Hamburghers contracted a league of friendſhip with that Prince, whoſe ſucceſſors have often endeavoured to have the protection of this city, but could never obtain it. In the year 1510, the city of Hamburgh was declared free and imperial by the Emperor Maximilian in the diet, and the Duke of Holſtein ſummoned to make good his pretenſions to it, or renounce them for ever. In fine, the city has to this day preſerved its freedom, which it has been the better able to do, by reaſon of the continual jealouſies between two northern crowns; however, the Dane has ſeveral times fleeced us; in the year 1679, he got 220,000 ſix dollars from us, to take us again into his favour, as it was termed in the treaty; and in the year 1686, he again brought an army and beſieged us, but was bought off, and within theſe twelve years the Danes exacted another conſiderable ſum."

Extract of a letter from Peterſburgh, dated July 10, *addreſſed to Prince Gallitzin, the Ruſſian Miniſter at the Hague.*

" Yeſterday morning the Empreſs received a courier from the main army, with the agreeable news that on the 22d of June laſt, Field Marſhal Count Romanzow paſſed the Danube near Hirſchoff. His advanced guard under the command of the Lieuts. General Stopichin and Potemkin; and Major General Wieſman and Prince Gallitzin entirely defeated different Turkiſh corps, ſeized upon their entrenchments, together with all their baggage, and upwards of 30 pieces of braſs cannon. The advanced guard is within three werſtes of Siliſtria. Marſhal Romanzow obſerves, that as ſoon as he has made himſelf maſter of Siliſtria, he will go in ſearch of the Grand Vizier, ſo that we may ſoon expect important news from that quarter."

That the Ruſſians have worſted the Turks in ſeveral ſkirmiſhes is univerſally believed, but how they will paſs Mount Hemos, in Bulgaria, to come to Conſtantinople, ſhould they ever rout the grand army of the Turks, is impoſſible to conceive; as Amurah, Emperor of the Turks, defended that paſs with only twenty thouſand men againſt all the combined powers of Europe, whoſe forces were commanded by the greateſt Captain of that age. This province is alſo remarkably barren, and can ſcarcely ſupport its own inhabitants.

We are informed that the frequent diſpatches which have lately arrived here from Copenhagen, are in reference to an increaſe of ſettlements to Queen Matilda, which our Court has peremptorily inſiſted on. As ſhe is to reſide in England, it is reſolved that his Daniſh Majeſty ſhall contribute to make her reſidence in ſome degree adequate to her rank; for which our Court is highly applauded by every unprejudiced party, who are enemies to cruelty and oppreſſion.

Auguſt 11. We hear a ſcheme is on foot, for every province in North America, to furniſh a ſufficient number of guard ſhips, for the defence of the colonies, to be manned and victualled at their ſeparate expence.

NEW-YORK, *September* 30.

A letter from London ſays, the Emperor of Germany, has now in the field an army of 150,000 men, and is daily raiſing recruits, and tho' he is himſelf at the head of a powerful army on the Turkiſh frontiers, has ſent orders for the famous General Lauhdon to ſet out for Semlin, to take the command of an army of 30,000 men encamped at that place; and it was reported on Change the 5th of Auguſt, that the King of Pruſſia was determined to take poſſeſſion of Hanover unleſs he is immediately paid the ſum of three hundred thouſand pounds, due to him ever ſince laſt war.

Late laſt night arrived the ſhip Earl of Dunmore, Capt. Lawrence, by whom we have a confirmation of Count Romanzow's having beat the Grand Viſier, but finding it impoſſible to maintain his cavalry, had repaſſed the Danube: That all connection was to be broken off with Portugal: The Phyſicians at Verſailles had declared the King of France paſt recovery:——The city of Bagdat was taken from the Turks by the Perſians, which corroborates what was lately inſerted in the papers, an alliance between the Ruſſians and Perſians to deſtroy the Turks.

Capt. Lawrence in 6 weeks and 4 days from the Downs, on his Paſſage ſpoke the ſhip Lydia, Capt. Dean, from Liverpool, bound to Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, *October* 4.

To the Honourable JOHN PENN, *Eſq; one of the Proprietaries, and Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of* Pennſylvania,

The ADDRESS of the REPRESENTATIVES of the Freemen of the ſaid province, in General Aſſembly met.

May it pleaſe your HONOUR.

PERMIT us, very ſincerely, to congratulate you on your ſafe return to this province, and re-acceſſion to your government.

The harmony ſubſiſting between the two branches of the legiſlature at the time your private affairs called for your preſence in *Europe*, and the happineſs that harmony promiſes to the people, induce us to receive you again in the ſame ſtation and character with very ſenſible pleaſure.

But, independant of this conſideration, the reſolution of one of the Proprietaries to aſſume the immediate ſuperintendance of the province, gives us additional ſatisfaction, as it is a meaſure which has been wiſhed, and even ſolicited for, by our predeceſſors in Aſſembly, and is certainly founded in the ſoundeſt policy; for we are confident the true intereſts of the Proprietaries, and the people committed to their care and protection, are ſo firmly united that they cannot be ſeparated, without doing violence to the welfare and happineſs of both.

Impreſſed with theſe ſentiments, and convinced of your good diſpoſition to unite with us, in promoting the Common Weal, no endeavours, on our part, ſhall be wanting, to ſupport the honour and dignity of your government, and to ſecure to the Proprietaries and people their juſt rights and liberties.

September 21, 1773. *Signed by order of the Houſe,*
JOSEPH GALLOWAY, Speaker.

The GOVERNOR's ANSWER.

GENTLEMEN,

I ACCEPT with particular pleaſure your kind congratulations, and the aſſurances you are pleaſed to give me that you will ſupport the honour and dignity of my Government, for which I moſt heartily return you my warmeſt thanks.

As it was ever my ſincere inclination to cultivate harmony between the two branches of the Legiſlature, during my former Adminiſtration, ſo you may be aſſured it ſhall be my future care, while I have the honour to preſide in the Government of this province, to cheriſh the ſame good diſpoſitions, as the ſureſt means of contributing to the happineſs and proſperity of the people committed to my care, with which I am thoroughly ſenſible the intereſt of my family is inſeperably connected.

The Repreſentatives of the Freemen of this province may therefore rely on the ſincerity of my profeſſions, when I aſſure them, that while my duty calls upon me to ſupport the juſt prerogatives of the Crown, and the rights of the Proprietaries, I ſhall be happy in promoting the welfare of the people, and protecting them in their invaluable liberties and privileges.

Extract of a letter from St. Croix, Auguſt 26.

"In the night of the 18th of laſt Auguſt, was ſtranded on the ſouth ſide of this iſland, the ſloop Lord Mount Caſhall, William Fiſher, maſter, from Cork to Jamaica, loaded with proviſions; about half the cargo will be ſaved."

Laſt week departed this life at Dover, Mrs. KILLING, the amiable conſort of WILLIAM KILLING, Eſq; Attorney at law, and one of the Members of the Honourable Houſe of Aſſembly, for the lower Counties on Delaware.

⁂ The liſt of prizes in the ſecond claſs of Pettie's Iſland caſh lottery, for Norrington Preſbyterian church, came too late for this paper, but it ſhall be inſerted in our next.

IN ASSEMBLY.

September 28th, 1773.

Upon Motion,

THE petitions of Matthew Clarkſon, John Morris, James Trueman, Richard Maſon, and Joſhua Humphreys were again read, and being ſeverally put to the vote, it was reſolved by a great majority, that the ſaid Joſhua Humphreys be, and is hereby accordingly appointed the officer, for putting into execution, the act entituled, an act to prevent the exportation of bad and unmerchantable ſtaves, heading, boards and timber, &c.

Extract from the Journals.

A True Copy. CHARLES MOORE,
Clerk of Aſſembly.

Friday laſt being the Anniverſary Election throughout this province for Repreſentatives, Sheriffs, &c. the following gentlemen were choſen, viz.

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY.

Repreſentatives. Henry Pawling, Michael Hillegas, Joſeph Parker, Iſrael Jacobs, George Gray, Samuel Rhoads, Jonathan Roberts, Samuel Miles.

Sheriffs. William Dewees, Joſeph Stiles.

Coroners. John Knight, Thomas Say.

Commiſſioner. Edward Duffield.

Aſſeſſors. John Knorr, Joſeph Hillborn, Peter Dehaven, Jacob Umſtead, Jacob Spencer, Ellis Lewis.

CHESTER COUNTY.

Repreſentatives. Charles Humphreys, Benjamin Bartholomew, Iſaac Pearſon, John Jacobs, John Morton, John Minchall, James Gibbons, Joſeph Pennock.

Sheriffs. Nathaniel Vernon, Henry Hayes, William Gibbons.

Coroners. John Bryan, William Kerlin.

Commiſſioner. Thomas Lewis.

Aſſeſſors. John Crawford, William Montgomery, William Evans, Jacob Berry, Thomas Tucker, Caleb Davis.

Saturday came on the Election for Burgeſſes, &c. for this city, when the following gentlemen were elected, viz.

PHILADELPHIA CITY.

Burgeſſes. Thomas Mifflin, Benjamin Franklin.

Wardens. William Pollard, John Morton.

Street Commiſſioners. Owen Biddle, Joſeph Allen.

City Aſſeſſors. William Calliday, Gunning Bedford, Daniel Dupuy, William Lowndes, Samuel Davis, Frederick Kuhl.

[*The Returns for the other counties are not yet come to hand.*]

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Sch. Rambler,	C. M'Ilheron,	North-Carolina,
Sch. Deborah,	B. Canby,	Jamaica,
Sloop Betſy,	S. Devonſhire,	Hiſpaniola,
Sch. Suſanna,	T. Timpſon,	Hiſpaniola,
Ship Union,	A. Bryſon,	Portſmouth,
Ship Ann,	G. Fortin,	Briſtol.

OUTWARDS.

Sch. Polly,	R. Zuill,	St. Euſtatia,
Sloop Betſy,	H. Tucker,	Bermuda,
Sch. William,	J. Gorham,	Boſton,
Sloop Dove,	D. Ferguſon,	New-York,
Sloop Peggy,	S. Hinckly,	Boſton,
Sloop Peggy,	J. Barry,	St. Kitts,
Snow Britannia,	R. Eyres,	South-Carolina,
Snow Venus,	G. Atkinſon,	Barbados,
Sloop Norfolk Pac.	T. Gilbert,	Virginia.

CLEARED.

Sl. Three Broth.	T. Dewick,	North-Carolina,
Sl. Peace & Plenty,	R. Mumford,	Rhode-Iſland,
Sloop Tryal,	D. Harrow,	St. Vincents,
Sch. Mary,	J. Welſh,	Halifax,
Sl. Two Brothers,	B. Burges,	Dominica,
Ship George,	S. Martin,	Barbados,
Sloop Adventure,	C. Lilly,	N. Providence.
Sch. Lydia,	T. Pitt,	Jamaica,
Sloop Robert,	W. Bunting,	Virginia,
Snow Peggy,	W. Haſtie,	New-York,
Sloop Phœnix,	J. Hewit,	North-Carolina,
Brig Dove,	W. Allen,	Barbados,
Brig Nancy,	J. Hanſe,	Jamaica,
Sloop Hope,	J. Fanning,	North-Carolina.

WILLIAM PRICE,

Juſt arrived in the Richard Penn, Captain All, from London, and has brought with him a general aſſortment of GOODS, ſuitable to the ſeaſon, amongſt which are,

BROAD and narrow cloths, coatings, German ſerges, camblets, camblettees, dorſetteens, bombazeens, crapes, ſingle and double damaſks, moreens, tammies, durants, ſhalloons, callimancoes, ruſſels, plain and figured laſtings, ſerge denims, tartans, figured tobines, yard wide worſted figures, yard wide Venetians and cords, yard wide crapes, jeans, coloured pillows, royal ribbs and velverets, checks, linen and cotton, ſtriped hollands, moree gowns, half ell, 3-4 and yard wide modes, half ell and 3-4 ſattins, India taffaties, cotton and ſilk romalls, Barcelona handkerchiefs and cravats, clear lawns, cambricks, muſlins, printed linens and callicoes, and a curious aſſortment of plated candleſticks, tea-kitchens, &c. of the neweſt patterns.

The above-mentioned Goods were all purchaſed by himſelf of the manufacturers, and are to be ſold at his ſtore, lately occupied by Mr. John White, in Water-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets, on the loweſt terms for caſh or ſhort credit.

BAKER AND WEISS,

At the ſign of the White Fleece, the corner of Cheſnut and Second-ſtreets, have for ſale,

A LARGE and general aſſortment of European and Eaſt-India GOODS, imported in the laſt veſſels from London, which they will ſell wholeſale and retail, remarkably low for caſh. Likewiſe a neat aſſortment of carpets and carpetings, of all widths and ſizes.

WANTED,

AN UPPER MAID in a large family: None need apply but ſuch as can be well recommended. Enquire of the printer hereof.

Philadelphia, October 4, 1773.

ON MONDAY, the 11th inſtant, the ſubſcriber purpoſes to open an EVENING SCHOOL, at his School-houſe in Elbow-lane, next door to the Harp and Crown tavern, where will be taught Writing, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, and ſome practical branches of the Mathematics, by

WILLIAM OLIPHANT.

FRANCIS DAYMON,

Maſter of the French and Latin languages, &c.

CONTINUES to inſtruct ladies and gentlemen in the polite and uſeful French language; in the neweſt and moſt expeditious method, agreeable to the lateſt improvements of the French Academy. Ladies and gentlemen who cannot conveniently attend at his houſe, will be waited upon at their places of abode; he keeps a regular claſs every evening, for thoſe who cannot conveniently attend in the day time.

N. B. Said DAYMON ſells letters and figures, with proper colours, &c. and every other apparatus for ſtamping linen, books, &c. He lives on the bank ſide of Front-ſtreet, a few doors above Market ſtreet.

JOHN SPARHAWK,

At the London book ſtore in Second-ſtreet, five doors below the Friend's Meeting, has imported,

A FRESH aſſortment of books, ſtationary, and ſome curious hard ware, among which are, Hawkeſworth's account of voyages, undertaken for making diſcoveries in the ſouthern Hemiſphere, drawn up from the journals of the ſeveral commanders, &c. 3 vols. quarto; Prieſtley's hiſtory and preſent ſtate of diſcoveries, relating to viſion, light and colours; Colin Milne's inſtitutes of botany; Ruſſel on painting; Vanſweeten's commentaries, 14 vols. the three laſt vols. may be had ſeparate; Jorten's ſermons, 7 vols. Macpherſon's Homer's Iliad, 2 vols. quarto; Sullivan's lectures on feudal law; trials at Niſi prius; Burn's juſtice; conductor generalis; Caime's political eſſays; Sheridan on locution; ſlavery not forbidden in ſcripture; a great variety of bibles and common prayers, and a number of new publications.

A variety of the fineſt papers; blank books; a great aſſortment of paper hangings, printing paper, map of Maryland, ditto of America, ditto of the four quarters of the globe; parchment, and ſtationary of all kinds.

Guns; pocket piſtols; ſwords; cutteaus; fencing foils; an aſſortment of knives and forks; pocket caſes of mathematical inſtruments; backgammon tables, book faſhion; nine inch globes; ivory hydrometers for proving ſpirits; copper ditto with weights; ſliding rules; ditto of new invention; a patent inſtrument for detecting frauds in gold, &c. &c. pocket ſpying glaſſes; concave mirrors; thermometers; a hydrometer, barometer and thermometer in one frame; a neat acromatic pocket teleſcope; microſcopes; a variety of ſpectacles, green and white, in ſilver and ſteel bows; reading glaſſes; ditto for near-ſighted people; the beſt pinchbeck buckles; ſtone and paſte, ſhoe, knee and ſtock buckles; German flutes; ditto of a new conſtruction; ſword canes; a variety of ſhaving equipage; tea urns; ſurgeons pocket and capital inſtruments; very neat crewet frames, bottle ſtands, teeth inſtruments, &c. &c. drugs and medicines of all kinds as uſual; a few caſes of fine flaſk oil; glaſs ware and window glaſs.

At the ſame place may be had, a few hogſheads of Weſt-India and New-England RUM.

WANTS EMPLOYMENT,

A YOUNG MAN who is well acquainted with buſineſs in general, particularly in the Dry Goods way, underſtands book-keeping, is well acquainted with the city, and can be extremely well recommended. Enquire of the printer hereof.

HORSES.

A PAIR of handſome Eſopus HORSES to be ſold, warranted ſound, and not ſold for any fault: They are pretty well broke to a carriage. Enquire of Mr. LITTLE, at the Indian Queen.

Philadelphia, October 4, 1773.

WHEREAS MARY, the wife of the ſubſcriber, has behaved in ſuch a manner, that I find it impoſſible to live with her any longer: I hereby forwarn all perſons from crediting her on my account, as I ſhall pay no debts of her contracting from the date hereof. PATRICK PHAYS.

Philadelphia, October 1, 1773.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN, out of a lot near the Hoſpital, on Wedneſday night laſt, a dark brown MARE, ſeven years old, high ſpirited, about fifteen hands high, ſhod all round, paces and trots remarkably faſt, has a mealy mouth, is wide between the ears, with two white ſpots occaſioned by the ſaddle; ſhe has had the pole evil, which may be obſerved by a ſcar. Whoever will bring ſaid mare to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive THREE DOLLARS, and if ſtolen, for mare and thief the above reward, paid by

CHARLES RISK.

CHARLES MAISE,

MUSTARD and CHOCOLATE MAKER,

At his houſe in Second-ſtreet, below the New Market, and oppoſite Almond-ſtreet, alſo at his ſtall in the Jerſey Market, oppoſite the Coffee-houſe, on Market days,

SELLS all ſorts of GROCERIES, on the loweſt terms, for ready money. Thoſe who pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom, may depend on being ſerved with Goods of the beſt quality, and their favours will be thankfully acknowledged.

N. B. Said MAISE will give thirty ſhillings per buſhel for good clean muſtard ſeed.

WILLIAM ROSS, SHOE-MAKER,

HAS juſt imported from London, a very neat aſſortment of BOOT LEGS and BEN LEATHER SOALS; likewiſe double CALLIMANCOE for ladies ſhoes: He purpoſes keeping an aſſortment of the beſt articles in his buſineſs, to ſupply his friends and cuſtomers, which he makes up at his houſe in Walnut-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, Philadelphia.

N. B. He has a few boot legs and ben leather ſoals for ſale.

Juſt publiſhed, and ſold by

JOHN DUNLAP,

In MARKET-STREET, PHILADELPHIA,

AN ADDRESS to the Inhabitants of the Britiſh ſettlements, on the SLAVERY of the NEGROES in America. To which is added, a VINDICATION of the ADDRESS; in anſwer to a Pamphlet entitled "Slavery not forbidden by Scripture, or a Defence of the Weſt-India Planters."

BY A PENNSYLVANIAN.

> Diſguiſe thyſelf as thou wilt, ſtill SLAVERY thou art a bitter draught; and though thouſands in all ages have been made to drink of thee thou art no leſs bitter on that account.—'Tis thou thrice ſweet, and gracious goddeſs LIBERTY, whom all in public or in private worſhip; whoſe taſte is grateful, and ever will be ſo, till nature herſelf ſhall change.——No *tint* of words can ſpot thy ſnowy mantle, or chemic power turn thy ſcepter into iron. STERNE.

This Day is publiſhed, and to be ſold by
JAMES HUMPHREYS, JUNIOR,
At the lower corner of Black-horſe Alley in Front-ſtreet,
THE
UNIVERSAL ALMANACK,
For the YEAR 1774.

⁂ The Public will be pleaſed to take notice, that the calculations of this Almanack are performed by that ingenious maſter of Mathematics DAVID RITTENHOUSE, A. M. of this city.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold by
JOSEPH CRUKSHANK,
At his Printing-office in Market-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets, and oppoſite the Preſbyterian Meeting-houſe,
POOR WILL's ALMANACK,
For the YEAR 1774.

Containing a variety of uſeful and entertaining pieces, in proſe and verſe.

THE BURLINGTON ALMANACK,
For the YEAR 1774.
Is juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold by ISAAC COLLINS,
at his Printing-office in BURLINGTON;

Containing, beſides the uſual aſtronomical obſervations, uſeful, inſtructive and entertaining matter, in proſe and verſe.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold by
JOHN DUNLAP,
PRINTER and BOOKSELLER, in Market-ſtreet,
PHILADELPHHIA,
FATHER ABRAHAM's
ALMANACK,
For the YEAR 1774.

⁂ Our kind cuſtomers are requeſted to obſerve, that the ingenious DAVID RITTENHOUSE, A. M. of this city, has favoured us with the aſtronomical calculations of our Almanack for this year, therefore they may be moſt firmly relied on.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold by
FRANCIS BAILEY,
At his Printing-office in King's-ſtreet,
THE
LANCASTER ALMANACK,
For the YEAR of our LORD 1774.

CONTAINING, beſides the uſual aſtronomical calculations, courts, roads, fairs, tables of intereſt at 6 and 7 per cent, tide, &c. a variety of inſtructing, entertaining and uſeful eſſays, ſelected from good authors, amongſt which are, a method of making butter better than ordinary, without ſetting the milk for cream; an experienced method of fattening hogs, and preſerving them from or curing them of the meaſles; a ſecret practiſed in England to prevent wheat from blaſting; how to preſerve freſh meat in ſummer without ſalt; how to recover the ſalt out of brine, ſo as to be better for uſe than at firſt; how to make ſhining blacking ball; a negative definition of good humour and politeneſs; a method of diſtinguiſhing the 30 and 31 day months from each other by the poſition of one hand; the dilemma retorted, or the lawyer outwitted by his apprentice; recipes for the conſumption, dry belly-ach, nervous fever, meaſles, pleuriſy, for thirſt unquenchible, coſtiveneſs, chapt nipples; recipes for diſeaſes in horſes, for a navel gall or ſore back, for ſtanching of blood, for brittle hoofs, for the cratches, for a ſtroke on the eye, for a ſwelling on the back, to make a horſe ſtale or piſs, to draw a ſtub or thorn, to kill lice on cattle; ſelect aphoriſms, moral precepts, &c. Poetry—epitaph; happy frailty; on the freedom of the preſs; the hardy ſoldier; on the ſtarry heavens; on a quiet conſcience; virtue and vice contraſted; epigram; epitaph on an infant; health, &c.

⁂ At the ſame place may be had, FATHER ABRAHAM's ALMANACK, for 1774.

THE partnerſhip of DOUGLAS, HERON and Company, being expired the firſt of March laſt, JAMES HERON having aſſigned over his ſhare of the debts, to WILLIAM and JAMES DOUGLAS, therefore all thoſe indebted to ſaid Company, are requeſted to make immediate payment to the ſubſcriber, otherwiſe, though diſagreeable to himſelf, he will be under the neceſſity of putting their accounts into the hands of a lawyer, as he abſolutely intends to embark for Britain in two or three weeks.

Thoſe who have any demands on ſaid Company are deſired to apply to

WILLIAM DOUGLAS.

SHEAFF AND SICKEL,
At the ſouth-eaſt corner of Market and Fifth-ſtreets, two doors above the ſign of the Black Bear, have for ſale, wholeſale and retail,

OLD Jamaica ſpirits; Weſt India, New-England, and Philadelphia rum; brandy; cordials; molaſſes; Liſbon, Teneriffe and Malaga wines; double and ſingle refined loaf and lump ſugar; muſcovado ditto; bohea tea, coffee, chocolate, pepper, alſpice, ginger, powder, ſhot, iron pots and tea-kettles. Alſo, a quantity of Geneva of excellent quality, and a few tierces of lamp and tanners oil.

GERMAN PASSENGERS.

JUST arrived in the ſhip Union, Andrew Bryſon, maſter, two hundred and forty healthy German paſſengers, chiefly young people, whoſe freights are to be paid to ROBERT RITCHIE, at his ſtore on Meaſe's wharf, near which the ſhip lies, or to the Captain on board.

AS the Copartnerſhip between CHRISTOPHERS AND CHARLES MARSHALL, has been expired ſome time paſt, and as repeated ſolicitations to thoſe who have been long in arrears, have been ineffectual, they once more requeſt the immediate diſcharge of their accounts, to prevent their being under the diſagreeable neceſſity of putting them into a Lawyer's hands to recover.

THE BUSINESS
IS NOW CONTINUED BY
Chriſtopher, Jun. and *Charles Marſhall*,
At the old Drug and Colour Store, the ſign of the Golden Ball, facing the end of Strawberry-Alley, in Cheſnut-ſtreet, Philadelphia; who with a ſtock on hand, procured from the different places of growth and manufactories, and a freſh aſſortment, juſt arrived by the late veſſels from London, make in the whole, a *large and general aſſortment*, in their different branches, which their cuſtomers may depend on being ſupplied with, on the loweſt and beſt terms, amongſt which are,

DRUGS, CHEMICAL and GALENICAL MEDICINES, true and genuine, *a large and general aſſortment*, with Perfumeries of moſt kinds, ſhop furniture, Surgeons pocket inſtruments, lancets of ſeveral ſorts, ſcirces, pill boxes, phials, gallypots, amber and coral beads, ſponges, fine lint, &c. &c.

PATENT MEDICINES, that may be depended on, as Bateman's drops, Britiſh oil, Turlington's balſam, Daffy's, Squire's, Boſtock's, Ratcliffe's, and Frauncis's elixirs, Godfrey's cordial, Anderſon's, Chaſe's, Hooper's, Keyſer's, and Lockyer's pills, Stoughton's bitters, Walker's Jeſuits drops and electuary, Hill's balſam of honey, elixir of Burdock, tincture of valerian and ſage, Grenough's tinctures for the tooth ach and ſcurvy in the gums, Spence's teeth powders, pectoral lozenges, Smith's and Collins's medicinal ſnuffs, Hooper's balſam and powders for rickets in children, baume de vie, eau de luce, James's fever powders, Baron Schwanberg's liquid ſhell, and Swinfen's electuary for the ſtone and gravel, Story's worm cakes, eſſence of pepper-mint, court and iſſue plaiſters, &c. &c.

PAINTERS COLOURS, of moſt kinds, either in lumps, powdered, or ground in oil, fit for houſe or ſhip painting, as white lead, red lead, Spaniſh brown and whiting, Venetian red, ſtone and powder yellow okers, verdigreaſe, common and diſtilled, and a variety of other ſorts, ſuitable for limners, as Pruſſian blue, blue biſe, blue verditer, carmine, vermilion, drop lake, King's yellow, maſticotes, yellow orpiment, yellow and roſe pinks, flake white, with blue lamp, ivory, flory and Frankford blacks, umber, gold and ſilver leaves and ſhells, froſts of moſt colours, ſtrowing and common ſmalts, bruſhes, tools, camels hair, and black lead pencils, Indian ink, ſtone and pallet knives, prepared canvas for limners, of ſeveral ſizes, linſeed oil raw and boiled, ſpirits of turpentine, varniſhes of different kinds, particularly an oil varniſh fit for coaches, &c. &c.

GLASS, LONDON, BRISTOL and NEW-CASTLE CROWN, of moſt ſizes, or may be cut to ſuit any pattern, with diamonds, putty, &c.

DYE STUFFS, as madder, redwood, fuſtick, all ground, orchal, woad, French berries, cochineal, logwood, braziletto, allum, copperas, and argol.

Diſtillers may be ſupplied with juniper berries, annis and other carminative ſeeds, on ſuch terms as may encourage their making geneva and other cordial waters.

Potters may be ſupplied with red lead, litharge, magnis, and powder blue.

Practitioners preſcriptions and family receipts are compounded and put up in a proper manner; alſo, medicine cheſts of any ſize for veſſels going to ſea or perſons living at a diſtance from a Doctor, put up with proper directions.

Perſons inclining to paint their own houſes, may be informed how to mix their colours.

N. B. Our cuſtomers will pleaſe to obſerve, that among our aſſortment of medicines, we include ſago, ſalep, pearl barley, hartſhorn ſhavings, vermicella, cinnamon, cloves, mace, nutmegs and pepper.

J. FARQUHARSON AND C. SMITH,
MILLINERS,
At their ſhop in Second-ſtreet, between Market and Chelnut-ſtreets, and next door to Mr. Rankin, Grocer, have for ſale the following articles, viz.

A VARIETY of black and coloured peelongs and ſattins; half-ell and yard wide black mode; half-ell and half yard perſians; plain and flowered white ſarſanet; black ſilk and blond laces; a neat aſſortment of ribbonds and taſte; yard wide, five and ſix quarters book muſlins; plain and flowered gauzes; bunch, ſkeleton and corkſcrew wire; black and coloured Barcelona handkerchiefs; book muſlin and jackonett ditto; plain, tape and ſtriped bordered kenting handkerchiefs; blue and white, red and white and check linen ditto; womens black and coloured ſilk, leather and worſted gloves and mitts; womens, girls and childrens worſted and cotton ſtockings; ſilk ferrets and worſted bindings of all colours; Scotch thread and laces; Mancheſter, Holland and diaper tapes; horn and ivory combs; common and white chappel needles; ſewing ſilks of all colours, ſuitable for quilting and bonnet making; black, white, green, blue and pink tammies; plain, ſtriped, ſprigged and flowered lawns and kentings; chip and Leghorn hats; childrens red Morocco ſhoes: an aſſortment of worſted crewels; a variety of Ladies jet hair pins; ſet and marquiſet Ladies earrings; common and razor mettle ſciſſars; beaver hats and blone ſilk turbands, &c. &c. &c.

All the above articles will be ſold on very reaſonable terms, for caſh.

MEASE AND CALDWELL,
Have juſt received per the ſhip Richard Penn, Capt. All, and other late veſſels from Europe,

A LARGE and general aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE, ſuitable to the ſeaſon, which they will diſpoſe of on reaſonable terms, at their ſtore in Water-ſtreet, a few doors above Cheſnut-ſtreet.

N. B. a few boxes and hogſheads of glaſs ware, neatly aſſorted, will be ſold very low.

HARPER and JACKSON,
AT THEIR
WET and DRY GOODS STORE,

At the ſign of the Golden Key in Water-ſtreet, a littl
below the Draw-bridge, next door to Mr. Henry Niel's, and in the houſe where Mr. Henry Harper lately dwelt, have juſt opened for ſale, and laid in on the moſt reaſonable terms,

A large and general aſſortment of wet and dry GOODS, among which are,

OLD Jamaica ſpirits; Weſt-India and Newberry rum; brandy, gin, and cordials; Madeira, Liſbon, Teneriff and Malaga wines; molaſſaes; muſcovado, loaf and lump ſugars; green, ſouchong and bohea tea; coffee, chocolate, pepper, ginger, alſpice, cinnamon, cloves, mace and nutmegs; muſtard, raiſins, rice, cotton, indigo, redwood, logwood, madder, copperas and allum; Liſbon and Liverpool ſalt; pipes in cags; Weſton's ſnuff; ſalt petre; gunpowder, ſhot, and bar lead; 3d, 4d, 6d, 8d, 10d, 12d and 20d nails; &c. yard and 7-8 wide Iriſh linens and ſheetings; ſingle and double fold brown and bleached Ruſſia ſheetings; Iriſh and German dowlaſs; ravens duck, Flanders tick, and bed bunts; German and Britiſh oznabrugs; brown roll and Heſſians; broad-cloths; naps, frizes, coatings and duffils; blankets, rugs, velveretts, everlaſtings, red and white flannels, ſhalloons, durants, tammies, callimancoes, camblets and camblettees; mens and womens worſted and thread hoſe; Tully garters; mens and boys felt hats; cottons, callicoes, and chintzes; cambricks, lawns, muſlins, kentings and gauzes; threads and tapes; needles and pins; &c. &c. &c. Alſo, a variety of hard ware, among which are, iron pots, frying pans, ſkillets, teakettles and cartboxes; razors, ſciſſars, cutteau, piſtol-cap, and penknives; table knives and forks; braſs link and ſilver locket ſleeve buttons; watch chains, ſeals and keys; plated and pinchbeck ſhoe and knee buckles; ivory and horn combs; delf, glaſs and Queen's ware, and a neat aſſortment of black and white ſtony batter Jews harps, with a variety of other goods too tedious to enumerate; all which they are determined to ſell wholeſale and retail at the moſt reaſonable rates: And they take this opportunity to aſſure their friends, and the public in general, that their utmoſt endeavours ſhall not be wanting to give general ſatisfaction to thoſe who will pleaſe to favour them with their cuſtom.

N. B. Orders from the country, ſea ſtores and ſhallopmens bills, put up on the ſhorteſt notice and executed with care and diſpatch.

⁂ Harper and Jackſon give the higheſt price for flaxſeed and bees-wax.

WANTS A PLACE,

A WOMAN with a good breaſt of milk, who can be well recommended. Enquire of the printer.

September 15th, 1773.

TO BE SOLD,
By way of PUBLIC VENDUE,
On the twelfth day of October next, at the late dwelling houſe of the Rev. Mr. JOHN HAMILTON, deceaſed, in Charleſtown, Cæcil County,

THE perſonal eſtate of the deceaſed, conſiſting of a large library, containing ſix hundred volumes, on various languages, treating on a variety of ſubjects, but chiefly on Divinity; alſo houſhold and kitchen furniture, cows, and a number of other articles; and all his real eſtate, to wit, two lots and an half in ſaid town, on which his late commodious dwelling houſe, kitchen, meat houſe, ſtables, chair houſe, garden, &c. ſtand, and half a lot No. 1; alſo a tract of land, on North-Eaſt river, adjoining Broad-Creek, containing near four hundred acres, on which there are three tenements; the land is fertile, well watered, level, abounding with valuable herring fiſheries on its ſhores, and other fiſh and fowl in great plenty, within two miles of Charleſtown, and ſeven of the Head of Elk; alſo a tract of land, adjoining the commons of Charleſtown, containing one hundred and forty-five acres, called Hamilton's lot, and another tract adjoining the ſaid Hamilton's lot, called John and James, containing two hundred acres, well wooded, watered, and convenient to ſaid town. The terms of ſale will be made known on the day, and the title at any time, on enquiry, by

JANE HAMILTON, Executrix.

Frederick County, Maryland, September 10, 1773.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE,
On Friday the fifteenth day of October next, and if not ſold then, to be ſold at private ſale afterwards, at the plantation of Samuel Wickham, deceaſed; the three firſt mentioned tracts of land to be ſold for caſh, and the other three for half caſh, the other half twelve months credit,

ONE tract of land containing 100 acres, the other tract containing 26 acres, adjoining the other, lying on Monocaſy Creek, whereon are two dwelling houſes, about 50 acres of cleared land, and ſome in good timothy graſs; one tract containing 100 acres, lying on Fiſhing Creek, whereon are one dwelling houſe, about 40 acres of cleared land, and ſome in good timothy graſs, and a convenient place to build a griſt mill; one tract containing 471 acres, lying on the main road, that leads from Frederick Town to York Town, Pennſylvania, whereon are two improvements, dwelling houſes, orchards, and about 100 acres of cleared, and ſome in good timothy graſs; one tract containing 110 acres, and alſo one tract containing 61 acres, both woodland. The above mentioned lands are well watered, and timbered, and the ſoil good for farming. Attendance will be given by

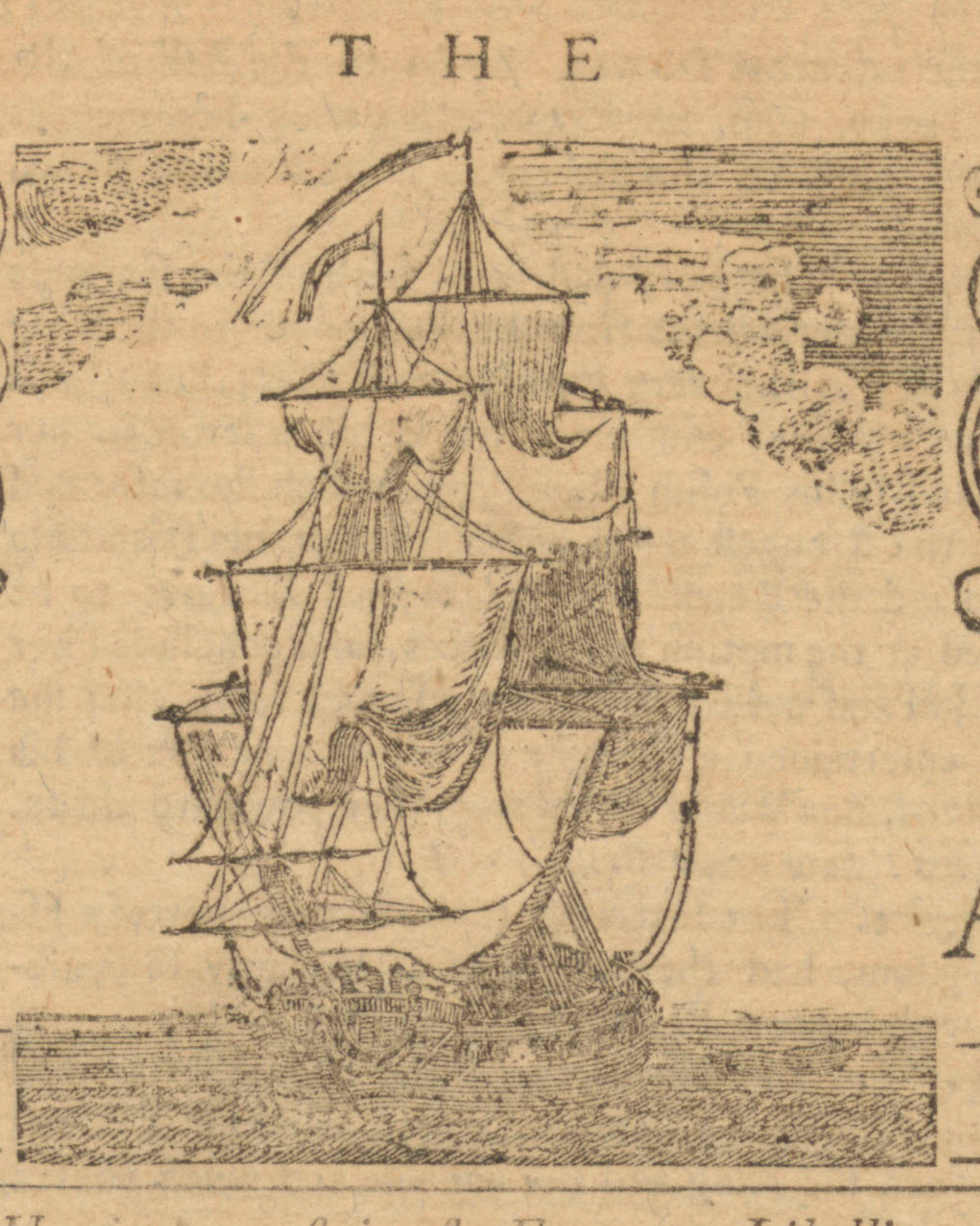
JOSEPH WOOD, Jun. Executor.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by JOHN DUNLAP, at the NEWEST PRINTING-OFFICE, in MARKET-STREET, where Subſcriptions at TEN SHILLINGS *per Annum*, Advertiſements, *&c.* are thankfully received for this Paper.

OCTOBER, 1773. THE VOL. II. NUMB. 103.

THE Pennſylvania Packet AND THE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 11th, 1773.



Quicquid agunt Homines, noſtri eſt Farrago Libelli. JUVENAL.

FOR THE PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

ON PATRIOTISM.

My COUNTRYMEN,

THERE is no virtue or character but what have had their counterfeits; but theſe, like falſe coin, prove the reality of their originals. Patriotiſm and Patriots have ſuffered much from this quarter: But happy for them both, it has only been amongſt thoſe people who view the moſt exalted virtues and characters through the medium of their own depraved hearts: Thus the ſtars, the moſt exalted bodies in nature, appear low when viewed in ſtagnating waters. Patriotiſm is as much a virtue as juſtice, and is as neceſſary for the ſupport of ſocieties, as natural affection is for the ſupport of families. The Amor Patriæ is both a moral and a religious duty. It comprehends not only the love of our neighbours, but of millions of our fellow-creatures, not only of the preſent, but of future generations. This virtue we find conſtitutes a part of the firſt characters in hiſtory. The holy men of old, in proportion as they poſſeſſed a religious, were endowed with a public, ſpirit. What did not Moſes forſake, and ſuffer for his countrymen!—What ſhining examples of Patriotiſm do we behold in Joſhua, Samuel, Maccabeus, and all the illuſtrious Princes, Captains, and Prophets amongſt the Jews. St. Paul almoſt wiſhes himſelf accurſed for his countrymen, and kinſmen after the fleſh. Even our Saviour himſelf gives a ſanction to this virtue. He confined his miracles and goſpel at firſt to his own country. He wept at the proſpect of her ſpeedy deſolation, and even after ſhe had imbrued her hands in his blood, he commands his Apoſtles to begin the promulgation of his goſpel at Jeruſalem. I might go on further, and ſhew that this benevolent virtue ſometimes goes beyond humanity, and extends itſelf to the very ſoil that gives us birth. Joſeph charged his brethren with his laſt breath to inter his bones in his own country. Themiſtocles ordered his body to be removed from Perſia after his death, in order that it might mix with its native duſt in Greece, although he had been baniſhed from that Country. Father Paul, the Patriot of Venice, remembers his country in his laſt moments, and dies with ESTO PERPETUA on his lips. Inſtances of the ſame kind might be multiplied without number both from ancient and modern hiſtory.

The *ſocial* ſpirit is the true *ſelfiſh* ſpirit, and men always promote their own intereſt moſt, in proportion as they promote that of their neighbours and their country. As well then might the apoſtacy of Julian, or the fictions of Voltaire, ſully the character of the author of our religion, or the licentious manners of the age, deſtroy the reality of a future ſtate of rewards and puniſhments, as the defections of Patriots, or the opinions of the enemies of ſociety, deſtroy the exiſtence of real Patriotiſm. Faith will be moſt precious when it is hardly to be found on the earth; ſo this exalted virtue, when it is moſt rare, ſhall poſſeſs moſt ſtrength and luſtre. Its ſincerity ſhall be diſtinguiſhed, like ſincerity in religion, by its ſteady perſeverance, in oppoſition to every difficulty, temptation and reproach.

The deſign of this attempt to reſcue Patriotiſm from obloquy, is to prepare the way for calling upon you to ſhew whether the oppoſition you formerly gave to the Britiſh Parliament in their attempts to tax the American Colonies, was founded upon reſentment and party rage, or whether it flowed from a well-informed zeal in the cauſe of liberty. You have heard of the machinations of the enemies of our country, to enſlave us, by means of the Eaſt-India Company. By the laſt accounts from Britain, we are informed that veſſels were freighted to bring over a quantity of Tea taxed with a duty to raiſe a revenue from America. Should it be landed, it is to be feared it will find its way amongſt us. Then farewell American Liberty! We are undone forever—All the images we can borrow, from every thing, terrible in nature, are too feint to deſcribe the horror of our ſituation. But I rely too much upon that virtue which has hitherto diſtinguiſhed my countrymen, to cheriſh a thought that this will be the caſe. Let us with ONE heart and hand oppoſe the landing of it. The baneful cheſts contain in them a ſlow poiſon, in a political as well as a phyſical ſenſe. They contain ſomething worſe than death——the ſeeds of SLAVERY. Remember, my Countrymen, the preſent æra—perhaps the preſent ſtruggle will fix the conſtitution of America forever.—Think of your anceſtors, and of your poſterity.—

HAMDEN.

* * *

WENT ADRIFT,

On Thurſday the firſt of October inſtant, from the ſhip Hope, George Johnſton, maſter,

A SIX OARED YAWL, 20 feet long and 7 wide, painted white on the bottom and red above. Whoever will bring her to the ſaid ſhip ſhall have Two Dollars reward.

WILLIAM SEMPLE,

Has juſt imported in the Adventure, Capt. Courſer from Hull, and in the laſt veſſels from London and Glaſgow,

A LARGE aſſortment of broad cloaths, coatings and coarſe woollens; callimancoes and ſhalloons, hardware and cutlery, gauzes, lawns, kentings, hoſiery, carpets, books, &c. &c.

TO BE SOLD BY

PELATIAH WEBSTER,

In Water-ſtreet, between Cheſnut-ſtreet and Ton Alley,

LAMP OIL, tanners oil, ſweet oil, in barrels, Boſton ſhoes, ſpermaceti candles, New-England rum, coffee, &c. &c.

TWENTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the ſubſcribers, on Monday, the fourth inſt. a remarkable fine large maſtiff dog, of a dark dun or brown color, with ſome black hairs interſperſed particularly between the ſhoulders, his muzzel and jaws very black, has had his ears cropt pretty cloſe, and his tail docked although not very ſhort; he hath a large head, and a deep note when he barks, he is young, playful, and good tempered when not provoked or hunted on. Whoever will bring him home, ſhall receive the above reward, or if ſtolen THREE POUNDS, paid on conviction of the thief, by

MEASE AND CALDWELL.

CHARLES EUSTACE,

SURGEON AND MAN MIDWIFE,

From St. Nicholas and the Lock Hoſpitals, DUBLIN,

TAKES the liberty of returning his unfeigned and hearty thanks to his friends, and the public, for their favours and protection ſince his commencement in buſineſs in this city, and moſt reſpectfully aſſures them, his warmeſt endeavours ſhall ever be exerted, to merit a continuance of their eſteem; and he begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has removed from his late ſhop below the Drawbridge, into Front-ſtreet, ſix doors above Market-ſtreet, where he has laid in a choice and ſelect parcel of Genuine Medicines, chymical and galenical; alſo a neat and valuable aſſortment of the moſt uſeful Patent Medicines, which may be depended on for their efficacy and gennine quality, which he is determined to ſell at the ſmalleſt profits.

Turlington's Balſam,
Bateman's Drops,
Daffy's Elixir,
Hill's Balſam of Honey,
Britiſh Oil,
Godfrey's Cordial;

Alſo Cook's fever and ague pills, one of which inſtantly cures the ague or fever, which thouſands have experienced; Cook's worm powders, being the greateſt ſpecific ever made uſe of for deſtroying worms in young or old.

The Doctor begs leave to recommend to his friends and the public, in the warmeſt manner, a medicine of his own compoſition, viz.

ESSENCE OF HEMLOCK;

It being the only ſhort and infallible cure for coughs, colds, aſthmas, ſhortneſs of breath, wheezings, conſumptions of the longeſt ſtanding, and all diſorders of the breaſt and lungs; it gently opens the breaſt, and immediately gives liberty of breathing; it moſt effectually allays the tickling which provokes frequent coughing, relaxes the fibres, and thereby enlarges the cavities of the veſſels, and takes away tickling in the aſpera arteria, heals rawneſs and ſoreneſs of the lungs and ſtomach, and cures the hooping cough in children; in ſhort, the Doctor, confident by the moſt undoubted proofs of its ſignal virtues, which he brought to a perfection none can equal, humbly recommends it to the uſe of the afflicted.

Philadelphia, October 4th, 1773.

A NIGHT SCHOOL

Is opened by the ſubſcriber, and a well qualified aſſiſtant, at his ſchool-houſe in Union ſtreet, near Second-ſtreet,

WHERE are taught in an expeditious and approved manner, the Engliſh language grammatically, writing, arithmetic, book-keeping, geometry, trigonometry, menſuration of ſuperficies and ſolids, gauging, ſurveying, navigation, geography, dialling, algebra, &c. &c.

ANDREW PORTER.

TO BE SOLD,

A STRONG hearty woman ſervant, who has about two years and an half to ſerve, very ſuitable for the country. Enquire of the printer hereof.

September 20, 1773.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Elſenborough, Salem County, Weſt New-Jerſey, an Iriſh indented ſervant man, named DANIEL M'INNIRY: Had on and took with him, one pair of velveret breeches, pieced in the ſeat with light coloured cloth, a light coloured fuſtian jacket, a green ditto of halfthick, about half wore, neither of them lined; a pair of ſpeckled trowſers, a new dark brown ſagathy coat, ſtriped Bengal jacket, a pair of buckſkin breeches, remarkably thick, with wooden buttons, almoſt new, black grain ſhoes, and thread ſtockings. He is about five feet eight inches high, well ſet, light ſtraight hair and very bald; has a large ſcar on one of his heels, cut with a ſcythe, and lengthway of his foot, full face, red-iſh complexion, ſmall beard, is very apt to uſe the word *really*, talks very broken and backward, and is fond of ſtrong drink. The abovesaid coat was plain, neither croſs pockets nor folds. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

RICHARD SMITH, Junior.

Cheſter Town in Maryland, Sept. 20, 1773.

TO BE SOLD,

Or rented, on reaſonable terms,

SEVERAL adjoining tracts of land, which form one compleat body of 1800 acres, lying on the heads of the Red Lyon and Beaver Dam Branches, in Queen Ann's county, in the province of Maryland, convenient to church and mill, and within about 8 miles of the head of Cheſter, where there is a conſtant caſh market, ſeven miles from a tobacco ware-houſe on ſaid river, and about 22 miles from Duck creek Landing, on Delaware bay: Theſe lands extend to a place, known by the name of the Beaver Dam Cauſeway, a very public ſituation, for any kind of buſineſs, there being from thence roads leading to Cheſter town, head of Cheſter, Dover, and Hopper's mill, formerly Dockery's, they are capable of great improvement, and much having been already done in that way they will be immediately profitable either to tenants or purchaſers; at leaſt 300 acres of theſe lands are fine meadow grounds, which may be drained, at a ſmall expence, ſome part of which is already well improved: There is a plenty of fine timber, and all the advantages for raiſing ſtock that an extenſive range can afford. They will be diſpoſed of together or in parcels, as will beſt ſuit purchaſers or tenants, and if other terms can be agreed on, purchaſers may have long credit, giving ſecurity and paying intereſt. Thoſe inclined to purchaſe or rent will apply to

THOMAS RINGOLD.

N. B. Said THOMAS RINGOLD wants as a clerk, a perſon who writes a good hand, underſtands book-keeping, and can be well recommended for his honeſty, and diligent attention to buſineſs, to whom he will give good wages.

TO-MORROW,

AT ONE O'CLOCK, AT

JOHN HART's

VENDUE-STORE,

At the corner of SOUTH and FRONT-STREETS,

Will begin the SALE of a large and neat aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

HOUSHOLD FURNITURE,

WEARING APPAREL, &c.

Concluſion of the account of the opperations of the Ruſſian army, and the important victory gained over the Turks. (Begun in our laſt.)

WARSAW, *July* 22.

GENERAL Weiſman having marched to cut off the communication between the garriſon of Sileſtria and the Turkiſh army, within five wreſts of that city found a Baſſa of three horſe-tails and 6000 men encamped there, who being acquainted with the Ruſſian General's deſign, ſent notice to Oſman Baſſa, who advanced with 8000 men. The Turkiſh army, then 14000, immediately attacked the Ruſſian light horſe; but as Oſman Baſſa could not ſtand the fire from their infantry, he attacked them ſword in hand, and would have forced his way to the artillery, had not the Ruſſian grenadiers received the Turks with fixed bayonets. The paſſage being narrow, was now warmly diſputed, and Oſman Baſſa, after loſing 800 men, found himſelf obliged to retreat, though it was with a deſign to make another attack. In the mean time the ſecond diviſion of the Ruſſian army paſſed the river, and General Stupuchin with ſix regiments of infantry, was diſpatched to join General Weiſman. Oſman Baſſa made a ſecond attack, but the Ruſſians being reinforced, received him with great bravery, a regular battle enſued, and the Ruſſians gained a compleat victory. The Turks after loſing 3000 men, fled in the utmoſt confuſion, and were purſued by the Ruſſians, who took 900 priſoners, and all their tents, cannon, baggage and ſtandards, &c. They made themſelves maſters of the Turkiſh intrenchments, and blocked up the city of Sileſtria, which they found almoſt impregnable. Several regiments were left to beſiege that fortreſs, under the command of General Stupuchin, and the reſt went in ſearch of the enemy. In this action the Ruſſians loſt not above 900 men, but the brave Major Olſuljew is killed.

The news of this event alarmed the Grand Vizir, who ſent two Baſſas, with 10,000 men each under their command, to join Oſman Baſſa, who encamped near Plika, and whoſe army, by this and the other reinforcements he had received, amounted to 35,000 men. General Weiſman ſtill continuing to purſue the enemy, found his army almoſt ſurrounded; and though it was not above one third of the enemy in number, on the 26th he attacked them; but being unable to ſtand the enemy's fire, he attacked them ſword in hand, and intirely routed them, killed 14,000, took 3000 priſoners, all their cannon, baggage, and military cheſt; and when this courier ſet out the Ruſſians were ſtill in purſuit of the enemy. General Weiſman was killed in the engagement, and his body ſent to Buchareſt to be buried.

This victory is of the utmoſt conſequence to the Ruſſians, as the Grand Vizir, with the remains of his army, has been obliged to retire to the mountains of Hæmus, far in Romelia; and Count Romanzow, finding his preſence no longer neceſſary on that ſide of the Danube, repaſſed the river. The Generals Potemkin, Suwalow, and Stupuchin, are marched towards Romelia, in order to attack the Grand Vizir, of which undertaking we ſoon expect an account, together with their blocking up Conſtantinople.

LONDON, *July* 27.

After the King of Pruſſia had exhauſted every common ſpecies of exaction in Poland, his fertile genius produced a new and unheard of method of pillaging. He ordered every village and diſtrict ſubject to his power, to furniſh a number of young virgins, to be ſent as proper wives for his troopers. By this means a great many innocent girls were torn from the arms of their deareſt relations, and forced to inter-marry with thoſe whom they never ſaw, and with whom they cannot, for ſome time at leaſt, exchange language.

When the Empreſs Queen has compleated her robbery in Poland, ſhe purpoſes to retire from the world and apply herſelf to nothing but acts of devotion. Her Majeſty ſhould recollect, that when her great anceſtor Charles the fifth, Emperor of Germany, was ſeized with the like hot fit of Royal reſignation, he had ſoon very ſufficient cauſe to repent it; for immediately after he was abandoned by all his courtiers, and abſolutely wanted a fire to warm him at Bruſſels. His income was ill paid by his ſon, the gloomy Philip, and he met with mortifications even in a cloyſter.

July 31. A propoſal has been laid before the Earl of Dartmouth, for aboliſhing the different forms of government in America, and forming them into one; New-York, as it is centrical, to be the metropolis, and each province to ſend Repreſentatives in the manner of our counties. Some other propoſals were made at the ſame time for producing a reconciliation, which it is hoped will be attended to.

Yeſterday Capt. Campbel, an American Chief, and in an American dreſs, was preſented to his Majeſty, at St. James's, and moſt graciouſly received. He was introduced by General Gage, Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's forces in America.

Auguſt 2. A report confidently mentions the death of Ali Bey by his wounds; and the rich caravan of Mecca, which Ali Bey had reſolved to attack, is ſafe arrived at that place.

Extract of a letter from Paris, dated July 24.

"The diſgrace of the Duc D'Aiguillon is at laſt effected, and the Duc de Choiſeuil is appointed to ſucceed him; the conſequence of which cannot but be dreaded, when it is conſidered, that by this miniſter's intrigue with the court of Spain a few years ſince, the three kingdoms were very near involved in a war. The *Vox Populi* here indeed ſeems to be peace, but that in this country is little regarded. It is certain we have ſufficient reſources for war, thanks to the ſkill of the Abbe Teray, who, notwithſtanding what his enemies may ſay, muſt be allowed to be a moſt accompliſhed financier."

Auguſt 3. The piety and good faith of the Empreſs Queen are conſpicuous from her behaviour to the King of Poland; at the very time that ſhe ſent her troops into that unhappy country, ſhe wrote a letter in her own hand to his Poliſh Majeſty, in which ſhe informed him in the ſtrongeſt terms of her unalterable friendſhip to him and the Republic; ſhe begged him not to be alarmed at the motion of her forces, and concluded her very kind and cordial letter by aſſuring him, that ſhe never entertained a thought of ſeizing any part of his dominions, nor would ſuffer any other power to do ſo. *Good lord! how great Princes will lye!*

Auguſt 5. The ſecretary to the lieutenancy of a ſiſter kingdom, had the honour of a long private conference with a great Perſonage yeſterday.

Auguſt 6. In conſequence of the diſpatches arrived from the Court of Denmark, a reconciliation is talked of between the King and the amiable and much abuſed Queen.

The Parliament of Ireland will meet in the ſecond week of October next. It is a fixed meaſure that government will aſk an aid of three hundred and eighty thouſand pounds, to diſcharge the arrears there, occaſioned by the revenue falling: And it is as certain, that this ſum, large as it is, is not ſufficient; owing to the eſtabliſhment being ſo heavily burthened with additional placemen, penſioners, &c. Moreover, as the revenue is found to fall ſo much ſhort of the eſtabliſhment, government will lay new taxes on that kingdom, to the amount of at leaſt one hundred thouſand pounds per ann. What are to be the objects of this new taxation, are, at this time, under the councils in both kingdoms. The linen manufacture in Ireland (which is the principle manufacture there) being ſo much decayed, many of the capital perſons concerned in it have repeatedly and warmly ſolicited ſome relief; but government here perſevere againſt them.

We learn from Breſt, that ſuch frigates of war, from 32 to 36 guns, as ſhall henceforth be built in any of the ports of France, are ordered to be lengthened by the keel, and breadth in proportion; by which means they will be enabled to carry on one deck a weight of metal equal to the lower tier of an Engliſh 50 gun ſhip.

We are informed that ſome unjuſtifiable proceedings of the French, on the coaſt of Africa, have been lately received, which have been laid before the Lords of trade.

Auguſt 9. By a letter from Spain we have advice, that the King, being informed that a fleet was coming from the Baltic with timber, &c. fit for ſhip building, for the ſtates of Barbary, had ſent orders to Cadiz for five men of war to put to ſea immediately to intercept the ſaid ſhips in the Straits of Gibralter, and to take their cargoes, and pay ready money for them.

Auguſt 10. Some viſits that have been lately paid to Lord Chatham incline many to think that that nobleman is, by ſome means or other connected with government. Indeed this has been ſuſpected by ſome knowing ones for ſome time.

Certain advices are received from the Continent, that four regiments of Pruſſian huſſars have inveſted the imperial city of Francfort on the lower Rhine.

The Swediſh political ſyſtem is a profound ſecret, the ſuppoſed deſigns againſt Norway are given up; the real views are confined to the knowledge of very few perſons.

Some letters from Dreſden mention, that the Elector of Saxony ſtill continues encreaſing his army, which now amounts to upwards of 50,000 men.

Letters from Peterſburgh adviſe, that an order has been iſſued to the commander in chief of Aſtrakan, and to the Governor of Terki, in Circaſſian Ruſſia, to levy ten thouſand Tartars, who are to be ſent, with other recruits, to fill up the regiments under Field Marſhal Romanzow, which are ſaid to be greatly reduced in numbers.

Auguſt 11. They write from Copenhagen, that his Daniſh Majeſty has concluded a treaty with Ruſſia, wherein he ſtipulates, in conſideration of a ſubſidy of 60,000 roubles per ann. to keep on foot for three years, 5000 foot and 2000 horſe, to be employed as that court ſhall direct.

A code of laws for the government of Canada is at laſt compleated, and will be laid by the Premier before Parliament for its approbation next ſeſſions.

Extract of a letter from Paris, dated July 29.

"The King's phyſicians have at laſt given it as their opinion, that his Majeſty is paſt recovery; his increaſing illneſs, joined to his years, making it almoſt beyond a poſſibility that he ſhould long ſurvive; and as his death will cauſe a great alteration in the ſyſtem of Politics in this country, it is much to be feared ſome commotions will ſucceed thereon.

Extract of a letter from the Frontiers of Pruſſia, July 18.

"The public and ſecret preparations carrying on by his Pruſſian Majeſty, ſince the diſmemberment of Poland, ſhew that he is reſolved to be ready at all events to defend his newly acquired dominions. Beſides the conſiderable augmentations by raiſing new regiments of foot, and by adding to the old ones, formerly mentioned, a freſh order is iſſued for adding fifty men to each ſquadron of huſſars, which before conſiſted of an hundred, and three other new regiments are to be raiſed. The corps of Boſniacs, which firſt conſiſted of ſix ſquadrons, and afterwards raiſed to ten, is now to be augmented to twenty: And the corps of foot Chaſſeurs is augmented to 600 men. All theſe freſh created bodies are to be placed in the newly acquired country in Poland."

Auguſt 12. The French Miniſtry conſider the late ſignal advantages gained by the Ruſſians to be ſo intereſting an event to the balance of power in Europe, that they are determined no longer to remain idle ſpectators of the diſturbances which now agitate two great Empires, and are reſolved to exert themſelves, at this criſis, in the moſt forcible manner.—Warlike preparations at Breſt and Toulon are renewed with double alacrity. It is well known the Spaniards have a long time waited for their Bourbon ally to be in readineſs to join them in hoſtilities; therefore a general war throughout Europe ſeems unavoidable.

All the advices from Holland agree, that the approach of a general war throughout Europe is at preſent the chief ſubject of converſation among the traders in that country.

Orders, we hear, have been given for the immediate fitting out a fleet to ſail to Boſton, to anſwer the prayers of the Committee who are making ſo much diſturbance in that town.

QUEBEC, *September* 16.

On Monday laſt the Hon. HUGH FINLEY, Eſq; one of his Majeſty's Council for this province, and Surveyor General of the poſt-roads in North-America, ſet out from this city, attended by Mr. Launiere, an Indian interpreter, and four Indians, with an intention to ſteer a direct courſe through the woods from Statigan in this province to fort Halifax in New-England, in order to aſcertain the uninhabited diſtance, and to eſtimate the expence of opening a poſt-road that way, if it ſhould be found practicable; a thing ſo long in agitation, ſo much deſired, and that muſt be of ſuch mutual advantage to both provinces; and afterwards to make a tour to the ſouthward to ſurvey the ſeveral poſt-roads in the King's dominions on this continent.

NEW-YORK, *October* 7.

Extract of a letter from London.

"It is under conſideration of the Eaſt India Company to ſend out a large quantity of Tea in the ſhips now going, and the Company to pay the duties there. The intention of Government in adopting this plan, is in order to inforce the act;—I hope the Yorkers will ſtand their ground. I have told ſeveral of the Company that the Tea and ſhips will be all burnt; which I really believe will be the caſe, as I think you will never ſuffer an act of Parliament to be ſo crowded down your throats; for if you do, its all over with you. I have ſtrongly diſſuaded many of the Company from putting you to the diſagreeable neceſſity of taking a ſtep that may be diſagreeable to many of you."

Although it is poſitively aſſerted, in ſome parts of New-Jerſey, that Ford, Budd and King have made their eſcape on board a veſſel, bound to the Weſt-Indies, there are few here that give credit to it. The counterfeit ſpecie lately put off by them amongſt the Indians on Suſquehannah, is an inconteſtible proof of their flight towards the Ohio, as they were exactly deſcribed to the purſuers by the very Indians who had received the bills in payment from them.

Tueſday laſt being the anniverſary for the meeting of the corporation for the relief of widows and children of clergymen in communion of the Church of England, in America, a ſermon, ſuitable to the occaſion, was preached at Trinity Church, by the Rev. Dr. Peters, to a very numerous and reſpectable Audience; and afterwards a very handſome collection was made for the benefit of the fund.

We hear from Charles-Town, South-Carolina, that Mr. Powell, the printer, has unfortunately fallen under the diſpleaſure of the Hon. Houſe of Aſſembly, by printing in his Gazette, No. 1966, a matter purporting to be part of the proceedings of the Houſe on the 26th of Auguſt, for which he was ordered to the bar of the Houſe, where he declared that the copy had been given him by the Hon. William Henry Drayton, Eſq; a member of that Honourable Aſſembly. The Houſe ordered him into cuſtody, from whence he was four days afterwards admitted to bail, on giving ſecurity for his appearance. The Hon. Mr. Drayton entered his diſſent and proteſt on the occaſion.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of credit at Point-Coupee *(a ſettlement on the Miſſiſippi) dated June* 23, 1773.

"Since my laſt, it is computed that upwards of a hundred and twenty families from the back parts of Virginia and North-Carolina have ſettled here, many of whom have brought a number of ſlaves, and one family in particular no leſs than one hundred. This ſettlement is now about twenty one miles in length, and in a ſtate that gives probable expectations of it's becoming, in a ſhort time, very populous; the ſoil is ſo good for raiſing live ſtock, and the French are ſuch excellent graziers, that at the Natches, cattle in June are in as prime condition as thoſe on the beſt meadows in Pennſylvania are in October, and are purchaſed (by the Engliſh) on reaſonable terms.

The quantity of indigo made hereabouts, which is equal in quality to French, is amazing; and ſuch is the advantage accruing from it, that many of the French ſettlers, who came diſcharged ſoldiers about twenty five years ago, now poſſeſs eſtates from ten to twenty thouſand pounds, amaſſed principally from the manufacture of this commodity, for which there is an inceſſant demand, at a dollar a pound, from the Spaniſh veſſels, which come as far as New-Orleans (about 50 leagues diſtant) and ſend their boats up the point. In ſhort, there is ſo great an opportunity of extending this trade with the Spaniards to inconceivable emolument, that the former ſuppoſition of the wealth of theſe parts might now be reduced to actual demonſtration, in the acquiſition of a vaſt pecuniary harveſt, which might be eaſily reaped, were a ſet of adventurers, *properly qualified*, to engage in a ſcheme for that purpoſe, which I aſſure you they might do under the certitude of ſolidity and reality.

PHILADELPHIA, *October* 11.

Captain Rankin, in the ſhip Alice, from Alicant for Virginia, after a paſſage of 10 weeks put into Lewes Town to enter his ſalt: On the 27th ult. in lat. 38, long. 72 : 30, ſpoke a ſhip, Capt. Price, from this port for Quebec.

Captain Gilbert, from Liſbon, on the 29th of Auguſt, in lat. 39 : 4, long. 38 : 59, ſpoke a brig, Capt. Monchell, from Goree for Haverdegrace, out 31 days: On the 19th ult. in lat. 34 : 10, long. 64, ſpoke the brig Falmouth Packet, Capt. Campbell, from Caſco Bay for Grenada, out 19 days; and on the 26th, in lat. 37 : 45, long. 73 : 30, ſpoke the ſhip Carolina, Capt. Lynch, from Virginia for London, belonging to Baltimore.

Capt. Caſtle, belonging to this port, left Liſbon in company with Capt. Gilbert, but parted with him in lat. 32 : 48, long. 54 : 20, all well, bound for Virginia.

Captain Eve, from the Bay of Honduras, but laſt from Georgia (where he landed Mr. Charles Kent, Merchant, with 17 negroes) on the 12th ult. in lat. 27 : 58, long. 84, ſpoke a ſhip, Capt. Peacock, from Jamaica for London, out 4 weeks, all well; and on the 13th, in lat. 28 : 55, long. 81 : 30, ſpoke a ſchooner, Capt. Keil, from the Bay of Honduras for Norfolk in Virginia, out 14 days, all well.

By Captain Eve we are informed, that a few days before he ſailed, they had taken three of the run-away negroes; that they chained two of them to a ſtake, cut off their right hands, and then ſet fire to them; the other was hung in chains, he lived 7 days, and was taken down and burnt.—Captain Eve further informs us, that the Packet, which went up to Jamaica, to the Admiral, arrived there the day he ſailed, in company with his Majeſty's ſhip Garland, in order to ſuppreſs the Negroes, and when the laſt were brought in, there were only 20 left in the buſh, and it was ſuppoſed they were loſt.

Captain Caſteen, from the Grenades, on the 13th ult. in lat 27 : 17, long. 62 : 30, ſpoke a brig from Boſton for Cape Nichola Mole, but could not learn who ſhe was; and on the 2d inſt. 22 leagues W. by N. from our Capes, ſpoke the ſhip George, Capt. Martin, from this port for Barbados, all well.

On the 5th of June laſt, Dr. HUGH WILLIAMSON, of this city, was elected Member of the *Society of Sciences*, in Holland, in conſequence of his ingenious eſſays, lately publiſhed in the American Philoſophical tranſactions.

On Thurſday laſt was Married, MR. JACOB GILES, of Maryland, to MISS ANNA CLIFFORD, daughter of Mr. THOMAS CLIFFORD, Merchant, of this city.

October 9th, 1773.

Province of Pennſylvania, *ſſ*.

Purſuant to an order of the HOUSE of ASSEMBLY,

ALL and every perſon and perſons whomſoever, poſſeſſed of the *true* bills of credit, dated the firſt day of March, 1769, under the denomination of *Eight Shillings*, *Twelve Shillings*, *Thirty Shillings*, and *Sixty Shillings*, iſſued by an act of Aſſembly of this province, paſſed February 18th, 1769, are hereby notified to bring them to the Subſcriber in Philadelphia, without delay, in order to have them exchanged, agreeable to the direction of the ſaid act; and unleſs this notice be complied with, thoſe who detain them, will be in danger of loſing an opportunity of receiving the value of ſuch bills.

OWEN JONES,
Provincial Treaſurer.

BY THE HONOURABLE
JOHN PENN, Eſquire,
Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of *Pennſylvania*, and Counties of *New-Caſtle*, *Kent* and *Suſſex*, on *Delaware*.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it appears, by ſundry affidavits, taken before one of the Judges of the Province of *New-Jerſey*, that *JOSEPH RICHARDSON*, late of the county of *Philadelphia*, and a certain *SAMUEL FORD*, ſtand charged with feloniouſly forging and counterfeiting the Bills of Credit of this Province, and paſſing the ſame, to the great injury of His Majeſty's liege ſubjects. AND WHEREAS the endeavours hitherto uſed for apprehending them have been ineffectual, and it is highly expedient, for the diſcouragement of ſuch pernicious and atrocious crimes, that the ſaid *Joſeph Richardſon*, and *Samuel Ford*, ſhould be brought to condign and exemplary puniſhment; I HAVE therefore thought fit, with the advice of the Council, to iſſue this my Proclamation, hereby promiſing and engaging, that the public reward of THREE HUNDRED POUNDS, ſhall be paid to any perſon or perſons, who ſhall apprehend the ſaid *Joſeph Richardſon*, and ſafely deliver him to the Sheriff of the city and county of *Philadelphia*, in the gaol of the ſaid county; and alſo, that the like reward of THREE HUNDRED POUNDS, ſhall be paid to any perſon or perſons, who ſhall apprehend the ſaid *Samuel Ford*, and deliver him to the ſaid Sheriff, in the ſame gaol. AND I DO hereby ſtrictly charge, enjoin and require all Judges, Juſtices, Sheriffs, Conſtables, and all other His Majeſty's faithful and liege ſubjects within my government, to make diligent ſearch and enquiry after the ſaid *Joſeph Richardſon*, and *Samuel Ford*, and to uſe their utmoſt endeavours to apprehend and ſecure them, ſo that they may be brought to juſtice.

GIVEN under my hand, and the Great Seal of the ſaid Province of Pennſylvania, *at* Philadelphia, *the fourth day of* October, *in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-three, and in the thirteenth year of his Majeſty's reign.*

JOHN PENN.

By His Honor's Command,
JOSEPH SHIPPEN, *jun. Secretary*.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

To the PRINTER *of the* PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

SIR,

By giving the following a place in your Paper, you will oblige your's, &c. X.

To Miſs N—L—Y B——T, *with a pair of gloves ſhe won upon* Regulus, *at Annapolis races.*

MADAM, theſe gloves a willing prize, I bear,
Your judgment won them, your fair hands may [wear,
May the ſame judgment, every choice direct,
And the ſame fortune ſtill that choice protect.
What he to ſwiftneſs, you to beauty owe,
Secure to conquer, whereſoe'er you go.

RETURNS which came to hand ſince our laſt.

BUCKS COUNTY.

Repreſentatives. Benjamin Chapman, Joſeph Ellicott, John Foulke, John Brown, Henry Krewſon, Peter Shepherd, Joſeph Galloway, William Rodman.

Sheriffs. Samuel Biles, John Thornton.

Coroners. George Fell, Joſeph Hervey.

Commiſſioner. Paul Preſton.

Aſſeſſors. Gerardus Wynkoop, John Haney, Nathaniel Roberts, Thomas Wilſon, Joſeph Milner, Benjamin Hampton.

YORK COUNTY.

Repreſentatives. James Ewing, John Pope.

Sheriffs. Samuel Edie, Charles Lukens.

Coroners. Joſeph Adlum, David Candler.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Repreſentatives. William Allen, John Montgomery.

Sheriffs. Ephraim Blain, Robert Sample.

Coroners. Samuel Laird, James Pollock.

LANCASTER COUNTY.

Repreſentatives. Joſeph Ferree, James Webb, George Roſs, Matthias Slough.

Sheriffs. John Ferree, George Hoofnagle.

Coroners. Samuel Boys, Paul Zantſinger.

Commiſſioner. Alexander Martin.

Aſſeſſors. Joſeph Shearer, Valentine Breniſen, Michael Wither, Everard Michael, Thomas Clark, James Cunningham.

BERKS COUNTY.

Repreſentatives Edward Biddle, Henry Chriſt.

Sheriffs. George Nagle, Henry Vanderſlice.

Coroners. Peter Brecht, James Whitehead, junior.

Commiſſioner. Samuel High.

Aſſeſſors. John Jones, Thomas Kurr, John Kerlin, Daniel High, John Heckert, John Spoon.

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

Repreſentative. William Edmunds.

Sheriffs. Henry Fuller, Abraham Labar.

Coroners. Samuel Rea, Jonas Hartzell.

Commiſſioner. Peter Burkhalter.

Aſſeſſors. Melchoir Hay, Lawrence Hartman, Thomas Everitt, George Plank, William M'Nair, John Greeſamore.

BEDFORD COUNTY.

Repreſentatives. George Woods.

Sheriffs. James Piper, Moſes Read.

Coroner. John Ceſner.

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Repreſentative. Samuel Hunter.

Sheriffs. William Cook, Alexander Grant.

Coroners. James Murray, Henry Dougherty.

NEW-CASTLE COUNTY.

Repreſentatives. Thomas M'Kean, John Evans, John M'Kinly, James Latimer, George Read, Alexander Porter.

Sheriffs. John Thomſon, John Armſtrong.

Coroners. Robert Bail, Joſeph Stidham.

KENT COUNTY.

Repreſentatives. Charles Ridgely, William Killen, Cæſar Rodney, John Haſlet, John Clark, Thomas Collins.

Sheriffs. John Cook, Philip Barret.

Coroners. Caleb Furby, Joſeph Prior.

Tueſday laſt, at a meeting of the COMMON COUNCIL, WILLIAM FISHER, Eſq; was choſen Mayor of this city for the enſuing year

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Sloop Induſtry,	C. Gale,	North-Carolina,
Sloop Mulberry,	J Darby,	Virginia,
Sloop Betſey,	V. Wightman,	Rhode-Iſland,
Brig P. of Wales,	T. Maſon,	South-Carolina,
Brig Nancy,	D. Van Voorhees,	Burlington,
Sch. Polly,	J. Watſon,	Virginia,
Brig Georgia Pac.	G. Bunner,	Georgia,
Brig Ann,	J. Eve,	Georgia,
Sloop Sally,	T. Alberſon,	New-York,
Sloop Bentham,	R. Alberſon,	New-York,
Sloop Dove,	J. Haywood,	St. Vincents,
Ship Morris,	T. Bell,	Nantz,
Ship Lyon,	J. Hamilton,	Teneriffe,
Brig Barbados Pac.	W. Hawkins,	Barbados,
Brig Iſabella,	J. Brown,	St. Vincents,
Ship Cheſter,	J. Anderſon,	Ferroll,
Brig Lindow,	W. Caſteen,	Grenadoes,
Ship Sally,	G. Gilbert,	Liſbon,
Sch. Molly,	G. May,	St. Croix,
Brig Adventure,	T. Courſer,	Hull,
Ship Hope,	G. Johnſton,	Cowes.

OUTWARDS.

Sch. Suſanna,	Z. Williams,	Jamaica,
Brig Favourite,	W. Robinſon,	Antigua,
Sloop Dolphin,	L. Church,	Boſton,
Sloop Polly,	J. Beach,	St. Kitts,
Brig Char. Nancy,	J. Cox,	Liſbon,
Brig Barbados Pac.	W. Hawkins,	Barbados,
Brig Nancy,	P. Robinſon,	Jamaica,
Sloop Betſy,	V. Wightman,	Rhode-Iſland,
Brig Iſabella,	J. Brown,	St. Vincents,
Brig Rachel,	L. Simmons,	Madeira,
Ship Ann,	G. Fortin,	Briſtol.

CLEARED.

Brig Nancy,	J. Hanſe,	Jamaica,
Sch. Britannia,	J. Martin,	Jamaica,
Sloop Sally,	A. Plumb,	New-Jerſey,
Sloop Kitty,	T. Tyrer,	Jamaica,
Sloop Mulberry,	J. Darby,	Virginia,
Br. Peggy & Sally,	S. Crawford,	St. Croix,
Ship Centurion,	W. Kerlin,	Newfoundland,
Sloop Induſtry,	C. Gale,	North-Carolina.
Sloop Friendſhip,	A. Adderly,	New-Providence,
Sloop Succeſs,	S. Wilkins,	Virginia,
Sch. Polly,	R. Zuill,	St. Euſtatia,
Sloop Peggy,	S. Hinckly,	Boſton,
Sloop Dove,	D. Ferguſon,	New-York,
Sloop Peggy,	J. Barry,	St. Euſtatia,
Brig Catherine,	J. Folly,	Bermuda.

* * *

Juſt imported, in the laſt veſſels from Britain and Ireland, and are to be ſold, WHOLESALE or RETAIL, at the moſt reaſonable rates, at

GEORGE BARTRAM's

Woollen Drapery and Hoſiery WARE-HOUSE,

At the ſign of the Golden Fleece's Head, in Second-ſtreet, between Cheſnut and Walnut-ſtreets,

A VERY large aſſortment of beſt ſuperfine, ſecond, and low priced BROADCLOTHS. Likewiſe a large aſſortment of HOSIERY.

(The particulars ſhall be inſerted in our next.)

A FEW HOGSHEADS OF

OATEN MEAL,

To be ſold by Captain HUNTER, on board the ſhip Alexander, at the wharf below Willing and Morris's,

By the hogſhead or half hogſhead, at Thirteen Shillings per hundred.

WANTED,

In a ſmall family,

A WOMAN that can be recommended for her honeſty and ſobriety, and who underſtands cooking and houſework: Very good wages will be given to ſuch a perſon, and no other need apply. Enquire of the printer.

TO BE SOLD,

THE time of an Iriſh ſervant woman, who has three years and an half to ſerve, fit for either town or country. Enquire of the Printer.

October 5, 1773.

WHEREAS I have iſſued a writ of attachment upon all and ſingular the goods, chattels, rights and credits of JOSEPH KELLER, jun. of the townſhip of Worceſter, and county of Philadelphia, who abſconded from his uſual place of abode, as appears by the oath of CASPER HOOFMAN: This is therefore to give notice to the creditors of the ſaid Joſeph Keller, that they are to be and appear at my houſe, in the townſhip of Norrington, on Saturday the 30th of this inſtant, to make proof of their ſeveral demands againſt the ſaid Joſeph Keller, in order to receive their reſpective proportions, according to law.

JOHN BULL.

New-York, October 4, 1773.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, an indented ſervant man named JAMES BIRMINGHAM, by trade an upholſterer, and has followed it in Philadelphia, but ſince has been a dray-man in New-York: He is about five feet eight inches high, of a dark complexion, full faced, black eyes, and hair tied behind, very talkative, and chews tobacco; it is likely he will change his name, as he pretends to be an Engliſhman, and ſometimes an Iriſhman, according to the company he gets into; it is needleſs to mention his cloaths, as he has got a cheſt with different ſuits with him. Whoever apprehends the ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive FIVE DOLLARS reward, and all reaſonable charges, from me

M. EDEN, Brewer,
on Golden-Hill.

Philadelphia, October 9, 1773.

FOR CHARLES-TOWN, IN S. CAROLINA,

THE BRIGANTINE
PRINCE OF WALES,
THOMAS MASON, Maſter;

HAS extraordinary accommodations for paſſengers, and will ſail in about ten days, the greateſt part of her cargo being engaged. For freight or paſſage apply to WILLIAM FISHER and SON, or ſaid maſter on board, at Thomas Clifford's wharf.

WILLIAM PRICE,

Juſt arrived in the Richard Penn, Captain All, from London, and has brought with him a general aſſortment of GOODS, ſuitable to the ſeaſon, amongſt which are,

BROAD and narrow cloths, coatings, German ſerges, camblets, cambletees, dorſetteens, bombazeens, crapes, ſingle and double damaſks, moreens, tammies, durants, ſhalloons, callimancoes, ruſſels, plain and figured laſtings, ſerge denims, tartans, figured tobines, yard wide worſted figures, yard wide Venetians and cords, yard wide crapes, jeans, coloured pillows, royal ribbs and velverets, checks, linen and cotton, ſtriped hollands, moree gowns, half ell, 3-4 and yard wide modes, half ell and 3-4 ſattins, India taffaties, cotton and ſilk romalls, Barcelona handkerchiefs and cravats, clear lawns, cambricks, muſlins, printed linens and callicoes, and a curious aſſortment of plated candleſticks, tea-kitchens, &c. of the neweſt patterns.

The above-mentioned Goods were all purchaſed by himſelf of the manufacturers, and are to be ſold at his ſtore, lately occupied by Mr. John White, in Water-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets, on the loweſt terms for caſh or ſhort credit.

Dr. KEYSER's famous PILLS,

From Dr. Cowper, the only importer in London, are to be had, with full directions for their uſe, of

SPEAKMAN and CARTER,

CHEMISTS and DRUGGISTS,

At the Bell and Dragon, on the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets, Philadelphia,

The following is a copy of a Certificate received from Dr. Cowper, the original of which may be ſeen at the above-mentioned place.

London, July 8, 1773.

I, UNDERWRITTEN Doctor of Phyſic, of John-ſtreet, in the pariſh of St. Mary-Le-Bone, in the county of Middleſex, being the only legal proprietor of a medicine called Keyſer's Pills, in England, do declare and certify to whom it may belong, that Meſſieurs Townsend Speakman and Christopher Carter, Chemiſts and Druggiſts in Philadelphia, are my only correſpondents to whom I ſend the above Pills in that part of the world; to the truth of which I have here put my ſeal and name. JAMES COWPER.

Witneſſes, John Ainslie,
Edward Mills.
(Seal)

October 6th, 1773.

WHEREAS MARY DOYLE, wife of JOHN DOYLE, has behaved to him in ſuch a manner, that he finds it impoſſible to live any longer with her: This is therefore to deſire that no perſon will truſt her on his account, as he is determined not to pay any debts of her contracting, from the date hereof,

JOHN DOYLE.

Springfield, October 1, 1773.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

WHEREAS a certain JOHN WARREN, on the 4th inſt. came to the houſe of the ſubſcriber, and in my abſence went up ſtairs and ſtole a claret coloured broad cloth coat, with lining of the ſame colour, and check lining to the ſleeves, a pair of new buckſkin breeches, with a twenty ſhilling and other bills in the pockets, a fine linen ſhirt, a pair of white cotton ſtockings, and it is likely many more things which I dont know of. And whereas I have reaſon to ſuppoſe the above man to be ſervant to Nicholas Smith, at Cedar Bridge, on the road leading to Egg-Harbour; he is about five feet ſix inches high, of a dark complexion, long brown hair not tied; had on a brown jacket without ſleeves, coarſe white trowſers and ſhoes. Whoever ſecures ſaid man, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, paid by

SAMUEL BRIANT.

PHILIP MARCHINTON,

Hath imported by the laſt ſhips from London, Liverpool and Hull,

A LARGE and neat aſſortment of European and India GOODS, ſuitable to the ſeaſon, which he will ſell at the very loweſt terms, wholeſale and retail, at his new ſtore, the fourth door below the north eaſt corner of Second-ſtreet, in Market-ſtreet, amongſt which are, ſuperfine, fine, and low-priced broadcloths, of all kinds; foreſt and lambſkin cloths; coating and duffils; Engliſh and India blankets; velvets, velverets, corderies and cotton counterpains; hair and worſted ſhaggs; Ruſſia and Iriſh ſheetings and linens; cotton chintzes and callicoes; ſattins and peelongs, flowered and plain; ſilk and worſted ſtockings, gloves, mitts, cap and breeches patterns; black India paduaſoys and taffeties; cambricks, lawns, muſlin, and table linen; ſilk and muſlin ſpotted and plain gauzes; ticking; Flanders ticks and bed bunts; handkerchiefs and ribbons; bombazeen, blue and black ruſſel; 17 and 20 inch calimancoes; double and ſingle camblettees, ſtripe, changeable and plain; crape, dorſettees, grograms and bird-eyes; double and ſingle damaſk, meſſinets, and Mecklenburgs; ſhalloons, rattinets, durants and tammies; jewellery and cutlery; and almoſt every article commonly imported.

N. B. As the ſaid Marchinton doth import and buy every article from the very beſt market, he flatters himſelf, that it is in his power to ſell as low as any ſhop or ſtore in the city, and he is determined to make it his particular ſtudy, to pleaſe all that are ſo kind as to favour him with their good cuſtom.

Are this day publiſhed, and given away gratis, at ROBERT BELL's Printing-Office, in Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

For Printing by Subscription,

An AMERICAN EDITION of the new

HISTORY of IRELAND,

By THOMAS LELAND, D.D.
Senior Fellow of Trinity College, and Prebendary of St. Patrick's, Dublin,
In FOUR VOLUMES, octavo.

A neat aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE,

Is juſt imported in the laſt ſhips from London, and to be ſold on reaſonable terms, by

SAMUEL SANSOM, Junior,

At his ſtore in Water-ſtreet, midway between Market and Arch-ſtreets.

BARBADOS SPIRIT,

Old and fit for immediate uſe,

JAMAICA SPIRIT,

MUSCOVADO SUGAR,

In hogſheads and barrels, and

MADEIRA WINE,

To be ſold by

GEORGE MEADE, and Co.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 20, 1773.

BATT's WINE and SPIRIT STORE.

ON the firſt day of next month, THOMAS BATT will open his wine and ſpirit ſtore, in Water-ſtreet, a few doors ſouth of Walnut-ſtreet, where he has laid in a large and valuable collection, viz. Old genuine Madeira, Liſbon, Mountain and Teneriffe wines; remarkable old ſpirits, Weſt India rum, and brandy; with a quantity of excellent claret. He is determined to ſell any quantity from a pipe to a gallon, and to render the retailing of liquors as complete and convenient to the public as it is in the power of expence and ſtrict attention to do.

STEPHEN COLLINS,

Has juſt imported in the Cæſar, Captain Miller, from London, and now has for ſale, at his ſtore in Second-ſtreet, oppoſite the Church,

A NEAT and good aſſortment of European and Eaſt-India GOODS, which he will ſell very reaſonable for caſh or ſhort credit.

Juſt imported per the Mary and Elizabeth, Captain Meſnard,

A FRESH aſſortment of genteel MILLENARY, which together with the remaining part of the ſtock in trade, will be abſolutely ſold at prime coſt, at the ſhop of the late Mrs. MARY SYMONDS, in Cheſnut-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets.

JAMES REYNOLDS, Executor.

MASON and PATTON,

Have juſt imported in the ſhip Richard Penn, Capt. All, from London,

A NEAT aſſortment of European and Eaſt-India GOODS, ſuitable to the preſent ſeaſon, which they will diſpoſe of on the moſt reaſonable terms for caſh or ſhort credit.

A large aſſortment of IRISH LINENS, juſt imported and now opening by

OWEN BIDDLE,

At his ſtore in Market-ſtreet, near Fourth-ſtreet.

ALSO, a variety of elegant prints, viz. cottons and chintzes, with a general aſſortment of other European and India merchandize.

September 13, 1773.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC SALE,

On FRIDAY the fifteenth day of October next, by the ſubſcriber,

A VERY commodious Plantation, lying and being within a mile of George Town, Kent County, Maryland, containing 150 acres of as good land as any in the ſaid county without exception, ſuitable for a gentleman, merchant, or farmer's ſeat, beautifully ſituated in the forks of two great roads known by the name of George Town Croſs-roads, and Downs's tavern ſtands on a lot of the ſaid premiſes: It forms almoſt a geometrical ſquare. Great offers have been made for lots, if once laid out of the premiſes, but the owner chuſes to ſell the whole. About 100 acres of the ſaid premiſes are cleared and under good incloſures, the remainder well timbered, with two dwelling-houſes, two kitchens and other out-houſes, and a good young apple orchard thereon, all handy to both wood and water. The title to ſaid Plantation is indiſputable. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe the ſame, may have a view of the whole tract at any time, by applying to CORNELIUS VANSANT, living near the premiſes. The terms of ſale will be made known on the day of ſale, when and where attendance will be given, by HENRY HOLEMAN.

Frederick County, Maryland, September 10, 1773.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE,

On Friday the fifteenth day of October next, and if not ſold then, to be ſold at private ſale afterwards, at the plantation of Samuel Wickham, deceaſed; the three firſt mentioned tracts of land to be ſold for caſh, and the other three for half caſh, the other half twelve months credit,

ONE tract of land containing 100 acres, the other tract containing 26 acres, adjoining the other, lying on Monocaſy Creek, whereon are two dwelling houſes, about 50 acres of cleared land, and ſome in good timothy graſs; one tract containing 100 acres, lying on Fiſhing Creek, whereon are one dwelling houſe, about 40 acres of cleared land, and ſome in good timothy graſs, and a convenient place to build a griſt mill; one tract containing 471 acres, lying on the main road, that leads from Frederick Town to York Town, Pennſylvania, whereon are two improvements, dwelling houſes, orchards, and about 100 acres of cleared, and ſome in good timothy graſs; one tract containing 110 acres, and alſo one tract containing 61 acres, both woodland. The above mentioned lands are well watered, and timbered, and the ſoil good for farming. Attendance will be given by

JOSEPH WOOD, Jun. Executor.

TO BE SOLD,

At Public Vendue, by the ſubſcriber, on the 28th of October, 1733.

A GOOD Merchant Mill, with two water wheels, and two pair of ſtones, one pair of which is very good French burrs, the other good Cologues; with a good Saw Mill, and 30 acres of good timbered land, on which there may be 10 acres of good watered meadow made; there is alſo a good dwelling-houſe, with two ſtone chimnies, and two rooms on a floor; there is alſo a good ſtore-houſe, and all other neceſſary houſes ſuitable to the place, and an infallible ſtream which is called the Main Falls of Patapſco. The place is ſituated eleven miles from Baltimore town, on the main road leading from Baltimore town to Frederick town: The ſame Griſt Mills hath rented for £120 a year, without the Saw Mill. A reaſonable time of payment will be given for the greateſt part of the purchaſe money, on paying a ſmall part in hand. The terms will be made known at the time of ſale, by BENJAMIN HOOD.

Doctor GEORGE WEED,

BEGS leave to inform the Public, that he was a regular bred phyſician, in New-England, and ſerved his time with Ephraim Warner, a licenced doctor, who was one of the greateſt and moſt ſucceſsful practitioners of Phyſic in Connecticut, in New-England, in his day; and ſince that he has had above 34 years ſucceſsful practice, in which time he has diſcovered, and brought to perfection, ſome medicines, which have proved extraordinary in curing many diſeaſes, viz.

A Syrup and Powder, to cure the bloody-flux, and all ſorts of fluxes.

A Syrup of Balsam, to cure all ſorts of coughs and colds.

Royal Eblsam, to cure wounds and bruiſes, and all ſorts of ſores.

Bitter Tincture, to ſtrengthen a weak ſtomach, help digeſtion and cure a dizzineſs in the head.

Essence of Tar, to cure pleuriſies, fevers, ſprains, bruiſes, and many other diſorders, with directions how to uſe it, with its particular virtues, certificates of cures, &c.

He has to ſell good Florence oil by the flaſk; camphire; and a general aſſortment of Medicines.

The above prepared and ſold by George Weed, late apothecary to the Pennſylvania Hoſpital, but now lives in Market-ſtreet, oppoſite the London Coffee-Houſe.

CERTIFICATES.

THAT Doctor George Weed, *living in New-town Townſhip, was under the inſtructions and directions of a judicious practitioner of phyſic, in New-England, for ſome years, is certified by me.*

Oct. 6. 1753. Thomas Lewis, V. D. M.

WE the ſubſcribers certiſy to all whom it may concern, that Mr. GEORGE WEED *was a Practitioner of phyſic in Weſt-Haven, in New-England, and well approved, and ſucceeded in ſaid practice, as far as has come to our knowledge.*

Timothy Allen,
John Breanerd,
Oct. 6, 1753. Elihu Spencer,
Thomas Lewis,
James Brown.

AS the Copartnerſhip between CHRISTOPHERS and CHARLES MARSHALL, has been expired ſome time paſt, and as repeated ſolicitations to thoſe who have been long in arrears, have been ineffectual, they once more requeſt the immediate diſcharge of their accounts, to prevent their being under the diſagreeable neceſſity of putting them into a Lawyer's hands to recover.

The BUSINESS

Is now continued by

Christopher, Jun. and *Charles Marſhall*,

At the old Drug and Colour Store, the ſign of the Golden Ball, facing the end of Strawberry-Alley, in Cheſnut-ſtreet, Philadelphia; who with a ſtock on hand, procured from the different places of growth and manufactories, and a freſh aſſortment, juſt arrived by the late veſſels from London, make in the whole, a *large and general aſſortment*, in their different branches, which their cuſtomers may depend on being ſupplied with, on the loweſt and beſt terms, amongſt which are,

DRUGS, Chemical and Galenical MEDICINES, true and genuine, *a large and general aſſortment*, with Perfumeries of moſt kinds, ſhop furniture, Surgeons pocket inſtruments, lancets of ſeveral ſorts, ſierces, pill boxes, phials, gallypots, amber and coral beads, ſponges, fine lint, &c. &c.

PATENT MEDICINES, that may be depended on, as Bateman's drops, Britiſh oil, Turlington's balſam, Daffy's, Squire's, Boſtock's, Ratcliffe's, and Frauncis's elixirs, Godfrey's cordial, Anderſon's, Chaſe's, Hooper's, Keyſer's, and Lockyer's pills, Stoughton's bitters, Walker's Jeſuits drops and electuary, Hill's balſam of honey, elixir of Burdock, tincture of valerian and ſage, Grenough's tinctures for the tooth ach and ſcurvy in the gums, Spence's teeth powders, pectoral lozenges, Smith's and Collins's medicinal ſnuffs, Hooper's balſam and powders for rickets in children, baume de vie, eau de luce, James's fever powders, Baron Schwanberg's liquid ſhell, and Swinfen's electuary for the ſtone and gravel, Story's worm cakes, eſſence of pepper-mint, court and iſſue plaiſters, &c. &c.

PAINTERS COLOURS, of moſt kinds, either in lumps, powdered, or ground in oil, fit for houſe or ſhip painting, as white lead, red lead, Spaniſh brown and whiting, Venetian red, ſtone and powder yellow okers, verdigreaſe, common and diſtilled, and a variety of other ſorts, ſuitable for limners, as Pruſſian blue, blue biſe, blue verditer, carmine, vermilion, drop lake, King's yellow, maſticotes, yellow orpiment, yellow and roſe pinks, flake white, with blue lamp, ivory, flory and Frankford blacks, umber, gold and ſilver leaves and ſhells, troſts of moſt colours, ſtrowing and common ſmalts, bruſhes, tools, camels hair, and black lead pencils, Indian ink, ſtone and pallet knives, prepared canvas for limners, of ſeveral ſizes, linſeed oil raw and boiled, ſpirits of turpentine, varniſhes of different kinds, particularly an oil varniſh fit for coaches, &c. &c.

GLASS, London, Bristol and New-Castle Crown, of moſt ſizes, or may be cut to ſuit any pattern, with diamonds, putty, &c.

DYE STUFFS, as madder, redwood, fuſtick, all ground, orchal, woad, French berries, cochineal, logwood, braziletto, allum, copperas, and argol.

Diſtillers may be ſupplied with juniper berries, anniſe and other carminative ſeeds, on ſuch terms as may encourage their making geneva and other cordial waters.

Potters may be ſupplied with red lead, litharge, magnis, and powder blue.

Practitioners preſcriptions and family receipts are compounded and put up in a proper manner; alſo, medicine cheſts of any ſize for veſſels going to ſea or perſons living at a diſtance from a Doctor, put up with proper directions.

Perſons inclining to paint their own houſes, may be informed how to mix their colours.

N. B. Our cuſtomers will pleaſe to obſerve, that among our aſſortment of medicines, we include ſago, ſalep, pearl barley, hartſhorn ſhavings, vermicella, cinnamon, cloves, mace, nutmegs and pepper.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by JOHN DUNLAP, at the Newest Printing-Office, in Market-Street, where Subſcriptions at Ten Shillings *per Annum*, Advertiſements, &c. are thankfully received for this Paper.

OCTOBER, 1773. VOL. II. NUMB. 104.

THE Pennſylvania Packet AND THE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 18th, 1773.

Quicquid agunt Homines, noſtri eſt Farrago Libelli. JUVENAL.

FOR THE PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

To the RIGHT REVEREND JONATHAN, LORD BISHOP *of* ST. ASAPH.

MY LORD,

I BEG leave, in the name of my country, to call upon your Lordſhip to mingle your " indignation" with ours, againſt the " artifices" of the Miniſtry, for their late attempt to " ſeperate the intereſt of the colonies from that of Great-Britain," through the medium of the Eaſt-India Company; and at the ſame time to thank your Lordſhip, in this public manner, for your excellent Sermon, preached before the Society for propagating the goſpel in foreign parts.

It was reſerved for you to pluck a quill from ſome angel's wing, to mark the common intereſts and duties of Britain and her colonies. It was reſerved for you, to reſcue the Bench and the Lawn Sleeve from the reproach under which they had fallen, during our late ſtruggles for liberty. You have removed the juſt and unjuſt prejudices entertained againſt Prelacy by people of every denomination in America. You have made us forget the Biſhop, in the Man, and the Baron of the realm, in the Britiſh American Patriot.

You are too happy in the poſſeſſion of that virtue, and in the contemplation of thoſe abilities, which gave birth to your Sermon, to receive the leaſt addition to your happineſs from the approbation, or gratitude of the Americans. But allow us, my Lord, for our own ſakes to aſſure you, that we pore over it as the moſt finiſhed piece of compoſition in our language:—We view it as a monument of the ſtrength and extent of human genius in diſcovering and enforcing the moſt complex truths;—we prize it as a common MAGNA CHARTA of Britain, and her empire in America.

Accept, my Lord, of the incenſe of gratitude from millions of American breaſts. It riſes from the altar of Juſtice, perfumed with the love of liberty. Laurels —not ſuch as are raiſed in the hot beds of Court favor, but the ſpontaneous, unfading laurels of America, ſhall cluſter thick arouud your brow, and when you " ſleep in dull cold marble," your name ſhall live in this weſtern world " while the ſun ſhines and our rivers flow."——

PHILADELPHIA, *Oct.* 15, 1773. HAMPDEN.

* * *

TO-MORROW,

AT ONE O'CLOCK, AT

JOHN HART's VENDUE-STORE,

At the corner of SOUTH and FRONT-STREETS,

Will begin the SALE of a large and neat aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE,
HOUSHOLD FURNITURE,
WEARING APPAREL, &c.

JOHN NICHOLS,

Juſt arrived in the Mary and Elizabeth, Capt. Meſnard, from London, and has brought with him a general aſſortment of GOODS, ſuitable to the ſeaſon,

Amongſt which are,

A LARGE and compleat aſſortment of broadcloths, foreſt cloths, hunters, 7-4 Bath coatings, bearſkins, ſhalloons, rattinets, callimancoes, durants, coverlids, blankets, hoſiery and hard ware; which he will ſell upon the very loweſt terms, wholeſale and retail, at his ſtore in Third-ſtreet, near the corner of Arch-ſtreet.

THE MEMBERS of the New-Jerſey Medical Society are deſired to remember, that their next meeting is on Tueſday the ninth of November next, at the houſe of Mr. WILLIAM HICKS, in Princeton.

THOMAS WIGGINS, Secretary.

WANTED,

A WOMAN of good character, to do the buſineſs of a ſmall family. Enquire of the printer.

N. B. None need apply but ſuch as can be well recommended.

SCOTCH COAL,

To be SOLD on board the ſhip MAGDALEN, at FISHBOURN's wharf.

Philadelphia, October 13*th*, 1773.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC VENDUE,

On the 12th of November next, at 6 o'clock in the evening, at the London Coffee Houſe,

THE four following lots of land and improvements thereon, viz.

No. 1. Containing eight and a half acres of land, ſituate and bounding on the north ſide of Frankfort road, and on the weſt ſide of a lane 40 feet wide, extending from the ſaid road to Beulah Paſchall's place; there is a good dwelling houſe and orchard on the premiſes, likewiſe ſome good fruit trees.

No. 2. Adjoining No. 1. and back of it, contains ten and a half acres, bounded by the lane aforeſaid, has a good dwelling houſe thereon, an orchard of good bearing apple trees, and ſome other fruit trees; about one half low bottom, which is fine meadow, and a good ſpring of water near the houſe.

No. 3. Adjoining and back of No. 2. bounded by the aforeſaid lane, contains better than twelve acres, about two acres fine meadow, and about two acres of fine low bottom, of which good meadow may eaſily be made; there is a ſmall orchard of good bearing apple trees on this lot.

No. 4. Adjoining No. 3. and bounded by the lane aforeſaid, and Beulah Paſchall's place north, contains full twelve acres, of which four acres are fine meadow, a ſmall orchard of apple trees, and a row of fine large well grown Engliſh cherry trees along the lane; the ſituation of this lot is very pleaſant, having an extenſive proſpect of the adjoining farms, and alſo over Point Richmond to the river Delaware; all the above lots are under good fence.

The ſituation of theſe lots renders them very convenient for ſummer retreats, for the citizens of Philadelphia; the ſoil is well adapted to gardening, and may ſuit thoſe perſons well who attend the market, as Frankfort road is one of the beſt leading to the city at all times of the year, the carriage of manure from thence muſt be very eaſy at any ſeaſon.

Plans of theſe lots may be ſeen at the London Coffee Houſe, or at Joſeph Paul's tavern at Frankfort, who will ſhew any perſon the premiſes. The purchaſer paying one half down, on giving good ſecurity, may have ſix months credit for the remainder. For further information apply to

SAMUEL COATS.

LODOWICK SPROGELL,

Has juſt opened, at his ſtore in Second-ſtreet, ſix doors above Arch-ſtreet, and nearly oppoſite to Michael Hillegas, Eſquire's,

A GENERAL and neat aſſortment of GOODS, ſuitable to the preſent and enſuing ſeaſons, which, as he has lain them in on the very beſt terms, he is determined to ſell, either wholeſale or retail, at the moſt reaſonable rates; conſiſting of, ſcarlet, light and dark blues, copper, London brown, copper and dark mixtures, and pearl coloured ſuperfine, fine and coarſe broadcloths; double milled blue and drab ditto; broad and narrow naps; red, green, blue, light and dark grey duffils; ſuperfine 6-4 ſpotted ſwanſkins; narrow ditto; coatings; ſtriped linceys; flannels, ſerges, bays, Indian and roſe blankets, rugs, ſuperfine black denim for breeches; blue, green and buff coloured pluſhes; velverets and cotton velvets; white and brown buckram; ſcarlet and blue cloth cardinals; ſcarlet, blue, white and cloth coloured rattinets; blue, green and cloth coloured ſingle and double damaſks; crimſon, blue, black, green and cloth coloured callimancoes; light and dark blue, green, white and cloth coloured durants; black, blue and cloth coloured ſhalloons; plain and ſtriped camblets; 10 and 11 nail, and 3-4ths linen checks; 7-8ths, yard wide, yard 3-8ths, and 6-4ths cotton and linen checks; 7-8ths, and yard wide Iriſh linens; brown and white ſheetings; fine and ſuperfine hollands; dowlaſs; 7-8ths and yard wide cambricks and lawns; yard wide, 5-4ths and 6-4ths muſlins; bedbunts, bedticks, and bedticking; writing paper, mens, womens, boys, girls, and childrens ſtockings of various colours; ribbed and plain ſilk ſtockings; ſilk and cotton ditto; black ſilk mitts; chintzes and callicoes; ferrits, tapes, bobbins, laces, worſted caps, worſted bindings, white and coloured threads, buttons, buckles, ribbonds, and a variety of other articles too tedious to mention.

N. B. As the ſaid SPROGELL is, and will be conſtantly ſupplied with every article upon the very beſt terms, he flatters himſelf that it is in his power to ſell as low as can poſſibly be purchaſed elſewhere in the city: and he is determined to make it his particular ſtudy to give full ſatisfaction to thoſe who may pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom.

LATELY PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD by

HENRY MILLER,

In Race ſtreet [price nine ſhillings, the London edition is ſold for fourteen ſhillings.]

A COMPLEAT GERMAN GRAMMAR, in two parts. The firſt part containing the theory of the language through all the parts of ſpeech; the ſecond part is the practice in as ample a manner as can be deſired. The third edition, greatly altered and improved.

By JOHN JAMES BACHMAIR, M. A.

To which is added, an APPENDIX, containing,

I. An index of German words ſimilar in ſound but of different orthography and ſignification.

II. Names of the moſt common occupations and trades, as alſo the names of the materials and implements, &c. thereto belonging.

III. Explication of a German proverb.

In the preface to the firſt edition to this Grammar the author ſays: " Thoſe that have a mind to learn fundamentally the *German language*, will find ſuch plain and " eaſy inſtructions, that, even without a maſter, they " may at leaſt attain to read and underſtand it."

N. B. The APPENDIX is not in the *London edition.*

Imported in the Betſey, Captain Hood, from Briſtol, and to be ſold by

THOMAS CLIFFORD AND SONS,

At their ſtore in Water-ſtreet,

A LARGE aſſortment of iron caſtings, conſiſting of pots, kettles, bake ovens, teakettles, chaiſe and cart boxes, ſaſh weights, chimney backs and ſide plates, half hundred and ſmaller weights; alſo ſmiths vices and anvils, frying pans, ſhovels and tongs, bundels of ſhovels, locks and hinges, an aſſortment of pewter, fine drawn and common nails, from 3d. to 20d. Taylor's window glaſs, crates of ſheet glaſs, boxes of pipes aſſorted, tin plates; likewiſe cables from 7 to 13 inch, with a variety of other cordage; Kiddall's beſt ſail cloth, a few jugs of currants and raiſins, hampers of beer, and a parcel of neat FORGE HAMMERS, made by R. GETLEY and Co. and JONES and Co. of approved quality.

FOR BRISTOL,

THE SHIP
BETSEY,
SEYMOUR HOOD, MASTER;

IS a good veſſel, well accommodated for paſſengers; chief of her cargo being ready to go on board, will ſail with all convenient ſpeed. For freight or paſſage apply to THOMAS CLIFFORD and SONS, or ſaid maſter on board, at their wharf.

Juſt arrived in ſaid ſhip from Briſtol, a parcel of young healthy BOYS and MEN, chiefly brought up in the country, among which are a few tradeſmen, a carpenter, joiner, plane maker, taylor, and a baker, whoſe times are to be diſpoſed of by applying as above.

To the LADIES *and* GENTLEMEN.

JAMES FERRY,

HAIR DRESSER and PERUKE MAKER,

BEGS leave to acquaint them that he has removed from where he dwelt, at the corner of Lodge alley, to the houſe lately occupied by Mr. Robert Kennedy, next door below Walnut-ſtreet, in Second-ſtreet; where he carries on his buſineſs as uſual, and hopes the Ladies and Gentlemen that have been pleaſed to employ him, will generouſly continue to indulge him with their cuſtom; and he flatters himſelf that his aſſiduity to pleaſe, and expertneſs in his buſineſs, will merit him the approbation of all Ladies and Gentlemen that may pleaſe to favour him with their commands, which ſhall be duly attended to by ſending notice to their

Moſt humble ſervant,

JAMES FERRY.

Mountjoy Townſhip, Lancaſter County, Oct. 11, 1773.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RAN AWAY laſt night, from the ſubſcriber, an Iriſh ſervant lad named JOHN CONDEN, about five feet ſix inches high, nineteen years of age, fair complexion, ſhort hair buckled behind, and is very near ſighted: He had on and took with him, a ſmall beaver hat, tow ſhirt and trowſers, a green ſailor jacket with ſleeves, a pair of brown velvet breeches, blue yarn ſtockings ribbed, a pair of new pumps, and braſs buckles. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

THOMAS BOAL.

For the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

To the FREEHOLDERS *and* FREEMEN *In* PENNSYLVANIA.

IT is certainly very difficult to fix the preciſe limits to which Scepticiſm may be extended; for the more we are acquainted with the trade of life, the more reaſon we have to doubt whether any ſtory is too improbable, or too abſurd, to be doubted. Events may be noted in our own recollection, ſo very outré, ſo far out of the line of all probable conjecture, that they are not to be accounted for on the principles of reaſon. The authors of them probably are void of reaſon, for

Quos Deus vult perdere prius dementat.
Men become fools before their deſtruction.

The commiſſion lately granted by the Eaſt-India Company to certain gentlemen in Philadelphia, to ſell Tea on their account, is one of thoſe events which could hardly be ſuſpected; and the execution of that commiſſion, whenever it is executed, will be a ſtory to which poſterity muſt liſten with equal wonder and indignation. Not many years ago the Americans roſe up as one man, to reſiſt the accurſed thing called *a Stamp Act*. Europe ſaw and admired our manly oppoſition. The ſlaves of deſpotiſm in every quarter uttered their trembling applauſe, and thus confeſſed that liberty was ſtill dear to their remembrance, though ſhe had long ſince forſaken their habitation. An act of parliament impoſing duties on Paper, Glaſs, Painters Colours and Tea, like ſome deadly foe, ſpread another general terror through all the colonies, and for that reaſon the reſiſtance was alſo general. Our merchants, ſeeming to forget the calls and neceſſities of wife and child, and every private ſolicitation of intereſt, ſtopped ſhort in the career of buſineſs, and gave up the whole trade by which they were ſupported. The conſequence was a removal of the duty from thoſe articles which are in ſome meaſure neceſſary to our commerce; whence buſineſs returned to its uſual channel. Tea was an article no how neceſſary to our comfortable ſubſiſtance, it is an article of luxury, therefore the duty was retained on Tea; but it was retained rather to *ſave appearances*, by holding up the rod of Parliament, than from any probability that we ſhould ever be ſuch dupes as to buy that execrable plant, and thereby eſtabliſh a precedent more fatal to liberty than ever Tea has proved to the lives of women. Did the Miniſter ſuppoſe that we are ſo far degenerated as to deſire the luxuries more than the neceſſaries of life, that we ſhould deſire Tea above all things, and thus fall into his net through the want of virtue? Whatever his expectations may have been, it appears that we have ſubſiſted very well for ſome years without importing any of his Tea, and the revenue act, like a harmleſs blade, has begun to ruſt in its ſcabbard. Was it to be conjectured after ſuch repeated, vigorous and ſucceſsful efforts in favour of liberty, that the Americans themſelves ſhould preſently become the inſtruments of their own deſtruction; that men ſhould be found in Philadelphia who are willing, for a paltry hire, to give force and efficacy to thoſe ſchemes of oppreſſion which we have hitherto oppoſed at the hazard of fortune and life itſelf. Eſau is branded in Hiſtory becauſe he ſold his birthright for a *morſel of bread*; but he continued free, and ſo did his poſterity. Eſau's character will riſe in our eſteem, if we ſhould find men who are willing to ſell themſelves and their poſterity into bondage and ſlavery, for the *ſame pitiful reward*. The very ſuppoſition ſeems to ſtare Probability in the face; it is ſo groſs and unnatural, that a Monk would not believe it unleſs the facts were preſented to his view. Surely there is not a man in North-America ſo loſt to virtue and common ſenſe, as to doubt whether the *revenue acts* are *totally deſtructive of liberty*; whether they ſhould be oppoſed by every man who loves his country. The queſtion has been ſo clearly diſcuſſed, and the concluſions ſo firmly eſtabliſhed by our FARMER, that we need not ſay any thing on this ſubject. Taking for granted then that the revenue acts are oppoſite to the very idea and ſpirit of liberty, it will naturally follow, that a ſhip, loaded with goods which come under one of thoſe acts, is the true and literal Pandora's box, filled with poverty, oppreſſion, ſlavery, and every other hated diſeaſe. Where then ſhall the man be found, who is hardy enough to open the box and turn out thoſe diſeaſes on his devoted country? Nothing ſurely but the hopes of obtaining ſome lucrative poſt under government, could ever tempt any man to be guilty of ſuch paracide, ſince the pure emoluments they may reap from this Tea factorage, are not like to be very conſiderable, elſe I pity the condition of our merchants; for as ſoon as ſhop-keepers and other people conſent to buy Tea that is ſent from England under the auſpices of a revenue act, every merchant will immediately import Tea on his own account, and there will be no longer uſe for thoſe factors; having brought this country to a ſtate of ſervitude, their further ſervices will not be needed. But if the Company ſhould find their advantage in retaining the monopoly of Tea in the colonies, the factorage will be a profitable and very convenient office, into which ſome of their particular friends will be fixed, as ſoon as our countrymen have weathered the ſtorm, and removed the difficulties of executing the buſineſs. Nor is this the worſt of what we are to fear: It is the very introduction and beginning of our calamities. Whenever the Tea is ſwallowed, and pretty well digeſted, we ſhall have new duties impoſed on other articles of commerce; they too will be vended by another ſet of factors. Theſe engines and tools of government, theſe vultures who feed on the vitals of liberty, will multiply and increaſe in every city and village through the continent: They will be ready at every call to ſupport the worſt meaſures that can be propoſed by the very worſt of Miniſters: Thus oppoſition ſhall ſoon be at an end, and the groans of expiring liberty ſhall not be uttered in ſafety. There is ſomething peculiarly ſavage in the temper of thoſe creatures who are nouriſhed by the blood of their country. No wolf was ever ſo keen to devour his prey, as the wretches at Boſton have lately been to devour their countrymen by taxes, fleets and ſtanding armies.

Quid facient domini, audent quum talia fures?

What will a legion of thoſe creatures do, when four or five of them have attempted ſo much? Like the locuſts and catterpillars of Egypt, they will come up into our houſes and our cheſts; they will devour every green thing on the face of the earth.

As to the gentlemen who are going to introduce the buſineſs of ſelling this inauſpicious Tea, I humbly preſume the utmoſt of their ambition is a comfortable poſt under the government: For they have obſerved that our fellow ſubjects have conſtantly been rewarded in proportion to the general contempt they had brought on themſelves, by attempting to ruin this country; at which rate the Tea factors are like to have pretty large claims. It is reported that ware-houſes are already provided in Philadelphia, where this goodly Tea is to be ſtored till the minds of people are cooled a little. I dare ſay theſe houſes are *properly* conſtructed; they muſt be great curioſities; doubtleſs they are built of ſtone, or petrified wood called *aſbeſtos*, in which caſe they will be ſecured from trifling accidents, for like the Salamander they might paſs through the fire and not be conſumed. Here let us mark it down, that after all our cries of liberty, and all our ſtruggles in her defence, the execrated miniſterial tax was ſuffered to make a public and peaceful entry. The engines of oppreſſion were ſuffered to take root and flouriſh among us. It is even reported that ſome of them were born in this province. O! my Country, my Country! it is high time you ſhould ſuffer, if you have already given birth to monſters. Though I have no acquaintance with the factors, nor with their former characters, if it is true that they have accepted this execrable commiſſion we do not require any further information concerning them: This knowledge is ſufficient, provided we alſo know what is expected of us. It is expected that we, the devoted inhabitants of North-America, ſhould fold our arms and look on tamely, while deſtruction comes upon us like an armed man. Perhaps it is expected that we ſhould lay hold of a rope and help to draw the ſhip with her precious cargo to the ſide of a wharf. This conduct would not be altogether without a precedent. The Trojans did an action almoſt as bad: They drew a horſe into their city full of armed men, by whom they were preſently deſtroyed. But they were aſſes for their pains, for had they burnt the horſe where they found him, their city might have eſcaped the flames. Why ſhould the world complain of ſlavery, ſince there have been men in all ages who have degenerated into that ſubmiſſive, puſillanimous temper, which properly qualifies them for a ſtate of poverty and ſervitude? Are my countrymen ſo far degenerated? Have they loſt all the ſpirit of their anceſtors? Shall millions of freemen bow down their necks and ſuffer the yoke of ſlavery to be rivetted by a few of their fellow ſubjects, by men whom nature, or the God of nature, has not diſtinguiſhed from themſelves, unleſs by making them more wicked? But I am tired of this ſubject. My ſpirits ſicken when I trace the diſtant ſcene. I will view it no longer.

Cheſter County, A COUNTRYMAN.
October 14, 1773.

VIENNA, July 7.

OF the ſixty-two battalions, which are ſtationed in Bohemia and Moravia, twenty-ſix have received orders to augment their companies from an hundred and ſixteen to an hundred and fifty men. It is generally believed that theſe battalions are to paſs into Poland to replace the troops in that country, which are prodigiouſly thinned by deſertion.

LONDON, *Auguſt* 10.

By a gentleman juſt arrived from Paris we are informed that the French King is much upon the decline, owing, it is imagined, more to a diſorder in his mind, than otherwiſe; he avoids the pageantry of a King as much as poſſible, reſides principally at Fontainbleau, and loves to be ſo much in private that a *partie quarré*, at which Madame Barre preſides, is all the company he generally keeps; and even then is ſo unattended, that in his private dining chamber, the table is occaſionally let down through the flooring for the ſupply of every courſe, whilſt dumb waiters, at every corner of the table, ſupply the place of attendants.

We are informed by the laſt ſhips from India, of the death of Admiral Harland, commander in chief of his Majeſty's fleet in thoſe ſeas; and it is ſaid that Commodore Mackenzie, who lately commanded in Jamaica, will ſucceed to the command.

Auguſt 12. It is ſaid that the reaſon why Great-Britain has all along declared for a neutrality in the affairs of Poland was, that ſhe was cautious in expreſſing her real ſentiments upon this affair till it was known what France was to do. It is apparent now, that France is determined to be no longer a quiet looker on, and in this caſe, it is impoſſible for the Britiſh miniſtry with all their timidity and caution, to keep themſelves out of the ſcrape.

By authentic advices from Peterſburgh, we learn that the grand Duke of Ruſſia is preparing to ſet out for the army of Count Romanzow, in order to ſerve during the remaining part of the preſent campaign.

It is aſſured, that a correſpondence is already begun between the Grand Vizir and M. Obreſcow, the Ruſſian Miniſter Plenipotentiary; in which the former has made ſome freſh propoſitions for peace, on the part of the Porte.

Extract of a letter from Liſbon.

"From the vigilance of the King's Secretary, a farther diſcovery will probably be made of the contrivers of the abominable conſpiracy againſt the life of his Majeſty. Some noble families, allied to the church, are ſuſpected, and it is not unlikely, but many others of inferior rank are engaged in the diabolical affair. The cauſe of it is ſaid to proceed from his Majeſty's ſhaking off that bigotry and ſuperſtition that prevails here, and endeavouring to poſſeſs his ſubjects with more liberal ſentiments. The jealouſy of the clergy took the alarm, and the Prieſt who made the attempt was an enthuſiaſt.

NEW-YORK, *October* 14.

The purſuit of Ford and King was continued until it was found that they were certainly making for the Ohio; the party not prepared for proceeding to ſo great a diſtance, deſiſted, after having diſpatched a man down to that river, who was to follow them to the city of New Orleans: from this perſon no accounts have been yet received. But we are aſſured ſome hopes are ſtill to be entertained of apprehending them, as Colonel Guy Johnſon, on hearing of their eſcape, ſome time ago, diſpatched a Mohawk Indian, one of the beſt runners of that nation, with exact deſcriptions and proper inſtructions to follow them down the Ohio. In queſt of theſe fugitives there have not been diſcovered the leaſt traces of either Richardſon or Budd, as has been reported, they are ſuppoſed to have taken another route.

In the account of the proceedings againſt Mr. Powell, the printer at Charleſtown, South-Carolina, it muſt be obſerved that they were in the upper Houſe of Aſſembly, and not in the General Aſſembly of that province, as ſome have imagined from the manner of their being inſerted in ſeveral of the public papers.

We are informed that the ſeat of government in the province of New-Jerſey, will be transferred from Burlington to Perth-Amboy, his Excellency Gov. Franklin intending to remove his family and reſidence to that city.

PRINCETON, *(New-Jerſey) September* 30.

On Monday laſt the 27th inſtant, the Grammar School here was examined in preſence of the Preſident and Officers of College and ſeveral other Gentlemen of letters, when after a full trial of all the claſſes, ſeven of the ſenior claſs were approved and admitted into the freſhman claſs in college. Judgment was paſſed upon all the other claſſes and prizes diſtributed to the victors in each. In the evening the Gentlemen and Ladies who had come up to Commencement were entertained in the College Hall with three Orations, two in Latin by Daniel Jenifer of Porttobacco, in Maryland; and James Bayard of Philadelphia; and one in Engliſh by John Jordan of Porttobacco; all members of the claſs admitted into College.

The day following was ſpent in a voluntary competition among the Under-graduates in College for prizes on the following ſubjects.

1. Reading Engliſh with propriety and grace and anſwering a variety of queſtions, the ſame queſtions being put to each Candidate, on Orthography and the Grammar, and Conſtruction of the Language.
2. Reading Latin and Greek properly and juſtly with a peculiar attention to true quantity.
3. Writing a Latin verſion.
4. Speaking Latin.
5. Pronouncing Engliſh Orations. The preference was determined by a Jury of ſeven choſen by the Preſident for each competition. The Orations were pronounced in the evening, in the Hall in the preſence of a very crowded and polite audience.

On WEDNESDAY the 29th was held the annual Commencement for conferring degrees, which was attended by a vaſt concourſe of the politeſt company, among whom were his Excellency Governor FRANKLIN, (Preſident of the Board of Truſtees) and his LADY, ſeveral Gentlemen and Ladies of rank and fortune from ſome of the moſt diſtant provinces on the continent and the Weſt-Indies. The Exerciſes were conducted in the following order:

1. A Latin ſalutatory Oration by John Smith of Pequea, Pennſylvania, *On the Excellence and Benefit of laws.*
2. An Engliſh Oration, by Aaron Ogden from Elizabeth Town, *On true Honor.*
3. A Latin Diſpute on the following theſis. *Argumenta a priori, ut vulgo dicitur, et a poſteriori ducta non debent diſtingui ut diverſa ratiocinationis genera, eodem enim fundamento nituntur.* Reſpondents, Samuel Waugh; Opponens, Hugh Craig; both of Pennſylvania.
4. An Engliſh forenſic Diſputation on the following theſis. *The Corruption of a State is not haſtened by the improvement of Taſte and Literature, but by the introduction of wealth.* Reſpondent, William Smith of Pennſylvania; Opponent, William Eugene Imlay of Freehold, New-Jerſey.
5. An Engliſh Diſputation on the following theſis. *The Senſe of moral Obligation is as much diſtant from and ſuperior to the finer powers of perception, which are the Principles of Taſte, as theſe are diſtinct from, and ſupe-*

rior to, the Gratifications of the external Senſes. Reſpondent, Ebenezer Bradford of New-England; Opponent, Stephen Cooke of Philadelphia,

6. An Engliſh Diſputation on the following theſis. *The Virtues of uncultivated States are not greater, nor their Vices leſs than thoſe which prevail in poliſhed Life.* Reſpondent, Richard Platt of Long-Iſland; Opponent, James M'Cullock of Philadelphia.

7. A ſhort philoſophical Diſpute on the following theſis. *Matter is not in any Senſe infinitely diviſible.* Reſpondent, William Graham of Pennſylvania; Opponent, Thaddeus Dodd of Elizabeth Town; Replicator, Andrew King of North-Carolina.

8. An Engliſh Oration by Belcher Smith of Elizabeth Town, *On Eloquence*, which concluded the Exerciſes of the Forenoon.

The Exerciſes of the Afternoon were the following.

1. A Latin Oration by John Duffield, *On the future Glory of America*, containing a particular panegyrick on Pennſylvania, the place of his birth.

2. An Engliſh Oration by Morgan Lewis of New-York, *On Ambition.*

3. A Latin diſpute on the following theſis. *Teſtimonium Fidam integram, parit æque ac perceptio et ratiocinatio.* Reſpondent, John Whitherſpoon of Princeton; Opponent, James Dunlap of Pennſylvania.

4. An Engliſh diſpute on the following theſis. *Every human Art is not only conſiſtent with true religion, but receives its higheſt improvement from it.* Reſpondent, John M'Night of Pennſylvania; Opponent, James Francis Armſtrong of Maryland; Replicator, William Beakman of New-York.

5. An Engliſh Oration, *on the liberal arts*, by Henry Lee of Leeſylvania, Virginia.

Then followed two Engliſh Orations by two of the Candidates for the degree of Maſter of Arts.

1. By Mathias Williamſon of Elizabeth-Town, *On Language.*

2. By Robert Stewart of New-York, on *The Riſe and Fall of Empires.*

After this the following young gentlemen of the ſenior claſs were admitted to the degree of *Batchelor of Arts*, James Francis Armſtrong, David Bard, William Beakman, Ebenezer Bradford, Stephen Cooke, Archibald Craig, Hugh Craig, Thaddeus Dodd, John Duffield, James Dunlap, William Graham, James Haſbroke, Hugh Hodge, William Eugene Imlay, Andrew King, Henry Lee, Morgan Lewis, John Linn, James M'Connel, James M'Cullock, John M'Night, Aaron Ogden, Richard Platt, William Smith, Belcher Peartree Smith, John Blair Smith, Samuel Waugh, Lewis Fuilleteau Willſon, John Whitherſpoon. There was alſo admitted to the degree of *Batchelor of Arts* upon proper certificates produced of his character, ſpecimen of his literary performances and examination, John Mauritius Goetius of the Dutch church of Hackinſack in this province.

Then the following Gentlemen, Alumni of this College, being preſent, were admitted to their degree of *Maſter of Arts.* Samuel Baldwin, John Blydenburg, Nathaniel Erwin, Frederick Freilinghuyſen, Joſhua Hart, Azariah Horton, Nathaniel Perkins, George Smith, Robert Stewart, John Taylor, Matthias Williamſon, James Wilſon.

After this the Preſident from the pulpit announced the following degrees conferred by the Truſtees.

The Revd. Samuel Wilton of Lower Tooting in Surry, near London, *Doctor of Divinity.*

The Hon. Philip Livingſton, Eſq; one of his Majeſty's Council in Weſt-Florida, Alumnus of this College, admitted to his degree of *Maſter of Arts*

Nathaniel Tracy, A. M. of Cambridge College in New-England, admitted *ad eundem*, at this College.

Daniel Murray, A. B. of Cambridge College, *ad eundum* in this College.

The following Gentlemen, Alumni of this College, neceſſarily abſent, admitted to their degrees of *Maſter of Arts.* Rev. Thomas John Claget of Maryland, Rev. John M'Rairie of Whillow Creek in Pennſylvania, Thomas M'Ferrin, Iſaac Smith, Thomas Threadwell, James Wetherſpoon.

Philip Stockton, Alumnus of this College, to his degree of *Batchelor of Arts.*

Intimation was made to the Aſſembly that the Prizes in the competition were ordered as follows, the number of prizes diſtributed being in proportion to the number of competitors on any ſubject.

On reading Engliſh, &c. two prizes, 1 to Samuel Leake, of New-Jerſey, of the junior claſs; 2. To Thomas M'Call, from North-Carolina, of the ſame claſs.

In reading Latin and Greek, two prizes, 1. To Thomas M'Call; 2. To Samuel Leake, the ſame perſons as above.

On writing a Latin verſion, two prizes, 1. To Iſaac Keith, of the ſophomore claſs; 2. To Daniel Martin, of the ſame claſs, both from Pennſylvania.

On ſpeaking Latin, one prize to Charles Lee, of Leeſilvania, of the ſophomore claſs.

On pronouncing Engliſh Orations, three prizes, 1. To Hugh Hodge, from Philadelphia, of the junior claſs; 2. To Charles Lee, as above; 3. To John Rodgers, from New-York, of the ſophomore claſs.

Then the Valedictory Oration was delivered by Hugh Hodge of Philadelphia, *On the Government and Policy of States*, which he concluded with taking leave of the Truſtees, Officers of College and the Claſs.

The whole was accompanied with muſic at proper intervals, and cloſed with prayer by the Preſident. The performances of the ſcholars and the ſtate of the ſeminary without either praiſe or apology we leave to the audience to determine.

Princeton, October 2, 1773.

THE public is hereby informed, that the vacation in the Grammar School here, ends on the 28th inſtant, and that of the College on Monday the 8th of November, and all Members of College are deſired to remember, that they loſe all claim of preference in their chambers if they are abſent one day after the time appointed.

In the Grammar School Youth are inſtructed in the Greek and Latin Languages, according to the methods moſt approved in the ſchools in North-Britain, and ſuch as are intended for buſineſs, are inſtructed in writing, arithmetick and geography.

As there are ſome Gentlemen who deſire to have their children fitted for public liſe, without going through a full accademical courſe to obtain degrees, there is liberty granted to thoſe to ſtudy what branches are requiſite for them with the claſſes, particularly the practical parts of the Mathematics and Natural Philoſophy. They may alſo learn the French Language, and have acceſs to attend the Lectures on Compoſition and Criticiſm, and on Chronology and Hiſtory, and to live in College, provided they ſubmit entirely to the regulations of College in point of behaviour, and the hours of ſtudy and recreation. Great pains have been taken to introduce a taſte for the ſtudy of the Engliſh Language, not without conſiderable ſucceſs, and it is earneſtly recommended to all maſters of ſchools, that they be at pains, not only to make their pupils well acquainted with the Grammar and conſtruction of the Latin and Greek Languages; but with the Orthography, Punctuation and Grammar of their own Language, in which if they be defective, when they come to enter College, it is extremely difficult afterwards to remedy.

PHILADELPHIA, *October* 18.

Advice being received that the Eaſt-India Company, notwithſtanding the virtuous reſolution of the Americans not to import Tea while it remained ſubject to the payment of a duty in America, had reſolved to ſend out a large quantity of their tea, on their own account and riſque, in order to be ſold in this and the neighbouring provinces; the inhabitants of this city aſſembled at the State-Houſe, on Saturday laſt, and unanimouſly entered into the following RESOLVES.

1. THAT the diſpoſal of their own property is the inherent right of freemen; that there can be no property in that which another can, of right, take from us without our conſent; that the claim of Parliament to tax America is, in other words, a claim of right to levy contributions on us at pleaſure.

2. That the duty impoſed by Parliament upon tea landed in America, is a tax on the Americans, or levying contributions on them without their conſent.

3. That the expreſs purpoſe for which the tax is levied on the Americans, namely, for the ſupport of government, adminiſtration of juſtice, and defence of his Majeſty's dominions in America, has a direct tendency to render aſſemblies uſeleſs, and to introduce arbitrary government and ſlavery.

4. That a virtuous and ſteady oppoſition to this miniſterial plan of governing America, is abſolutely neceſſary to preſerve even the ſhadow of liberty, and is a duty which every freeman in America owes to his country, to himſelf and to his poſterity.

5. That the reſolution lately entered into by the Eaſt-India Company to ſend out their tea to America, ſubject to the payment of duties on its being landed here, is an open attempt to inforce this miniſterial plan, and a violent attack upon the liberties of America.

6. That it is the duty of every American to oppoſe this attempt.

7. That whoever ſhall, directly or indirectly, countenance this attempt, or in any wiſe aid or abet in unloading, receiving, or vending the tea ſent, or to be ſent out by the Eaſt-India Company, while it remains ſubject to the payment of a duty here, is an enemy to his country.

8. That a committee be immediately choſen to wait on thoſe gentlemen, who, it is reported, are appointed by the Eaſt-India Company to receive and ſell ſaid tea, and requeſt them, from a regard to their own characters and the peace and good order of the city and province, immediately to reſign their appointment.

DIED. Miſs MARION ROSS, eldeſt daughter of Doctor ALEXANDER ROSS, of Mount-Holly, in New-Jerſey.—Mr. JOSEPH NOBLE, in Burlington, New-Jerſey, in the 80th year of his age.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Sch. Catherine,	J. Huſton,	Halifax,
Brig Hannah,	W. Trefethen,	Piſcataqua,
Sloop Eſther,	J. Paine,	Falmouth, N. E.
Sloop Rachael,	J. Taylor,	Boſton,
Sloop Betſey,	B. Greenway,	North-Carolina,
Ship Chalkley,	E. Spain,	Briſtol,
Ship Betſey,	S. Hood,	Briſtol,
Brig Carpenter,	S. Williams,	Falmouth,
Snow Pr. George,	J. Campbell,	Galway,
Ship Magdalena,	J. Wallace,	Glaſgow,
Ship T. Brothers,	R. Adams,	Liſbon,
Schooner Nelly,	N. Vallance,	Dominica,
Brig Charm. Peg.	G. Conyngham,	Madeira,
Ship Mercury,	R. Collings,	Madeira.

OUTWARDS.

Snow Sally,	S. Jones,	Milford,
Brig P. of Wales,	T. Maſon,	South-Carolina,
Brig George,	B. Klyn,	Jamaica,
Brig Georgia Pac.	G. Bunner,	Georgia,
Ship Rea Galley,	R. Hunter,	Jamaica,
Snow Venus,	G. Atkinſon,	Barbados,
Ship Clarendon,	W. Townſend,	Jamaica,
Ship Sally,	J. Oſman,	Jamaica,
Ship Morris,	T. Bell,	Cadiz,
Sch. Catherine,	J. Huſton,	Halifax.

CLEARED.

Brig Favourite,	W. Robinſon,	Antigua,
Sloop Betſy,	H. Tucker,	Bermuda,
Sloop Polly,	J. Beach,	St. Kitts,
Brig George,	J. Wilſon,	Maryland,
Brig Polly,	J. Lockton,	Barbados,
Sch. Suſanna,	Z. Williams,	Jamaica,
Brig Nan. & Mol.	R. Bethell,	Miſſiſippi,
Sloop Betſey,	B. Towers,	North-Carolina,
Brig Barbados Pac.	W. Hawkins,	Barbados,
Ship Cæſar,	W. Miller,	Jamaica,
Schooner Nancy,	J. Lockhart,	North-Carolina,
Schoon. William,	J. Gorham,	Boſton,
Sl. Norfolk Pac.	F. Gilbert,	Virginia,
Ship Union,	A. Bryſon,	Maryland,
Brig Chance,	A. Boyd,	St. Euſtatia,
Sloop Betſey,	V. Wightman,	Rhode-Iſland.

* * *

JAMES HUMPHREYS, JUNIOR,

PRINTER AND STATIONER,

At the lower corner of Black-horſe Alley in Front-ſtreet, has juſt imported from London a COMPLEAT and ENTIRELY NEW aſſortment of the beſt

PRINTING MATERIALS:

HE therefore hopes that the kind encouragement of the public will not be wanting to favour his conſtant attention to pleaſe them.

He has alſo imported, per Capt. Spain from Briſtol, an aſſortment of WRITING PAPER, SCHOOL BOOKS and CHAPMEN BOOKS.

Said HUMPHREYS has the ſatisfaction to inform the ſubſcribers to STERNE'S WORKS, that the firſt volume is now in the preſs, and will ſhortly be finiſhed; he therefore requeſts that all who are deſirous of having this American edition, and would chuſe to have their names inſerted in the liſt to be prefixed to the firſt volume, to ſend in their ſubſcriptions.

HOSIERY AND SILK STUFFS,

To be ſold for ready money only, at the ſtore of

WILLIAM SEMPLE.

WANTED,

A NEAT light COACH, or CARAVAN, to carry not leſs than four, or more than ſix perſons. Alſo a likely young BAY GELDING, betwen 15 and 16 hands high; he muſt be ſtrong and ſound. Enquire of the printer.

WANTED,

A FEW healthy young NEGRO MEN, who have been uſed to country work, and are ſober and induſtrious. Apply to the printer.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE,

On the third day of November next, at the London Coffee-Houſe, in Philadelphia,

A GOOD three ſtory brick meſſuage, kitchen, waſh-houſe and lot of ground, ſituate on the weſt-ſide of Swanſon-ſtreet, in Wiccacoe, in the County of Philadelphia, and oppoſite Mr. Zachariah Nieman's wharf, being in breadth on ſaid ſtreet, eighteen feet, and about one hundred and eighty-three feet in depth, ſubject to a quit rent of four pounds ten ſhillings per year. Alſo one other lot of ground and a ſmall brick building thereon, adjoining the above-mentioned lot, and fronting on ſame ſtreet twenty-two feet, and extending back, one hundred and eighty-ſeven and a half feet, ſubject to a quit rent of eleven ſhillings per year; late the eſtate of Mr. Alexander Montgomery, of ſaid city, deceaſed: Attendance will be given, and the terms of ſale made known on the day, by HENRY FORSTER,
And THOMAS BOYER.

N. B. Any perſon who inclines to view the premiſes before the day of ſale, may ſee them by applying to Mr. Samuel Moore, Brewer, or Mr. Andrew Tybout, Hatter, of ſaid city.

TO BE SOLD,

By way of Public Vendue, on the 28th inſtant (October) on the fifth day of the week,

A LARGE STONE DWELLING-HOUSE, two ſtories high, ſituate in Germantown, near the Friends Meeting-houſe and the Dutch Meeting-houſe, about ſix miles from Philadelphia; it is a pleaſant ſituation, and convenient for either a tavern or ſtore, as there has been both kept there formerly; there is large cellars, and a kitchen, with a piazza, and out houſes built for ſtoring of ſalt, &c. and a well of good water near the door. To be ſold at the ſame time (if not ſold before) a large ſtrong waggon, and ſome gears; alſo a ſtout able horſe, that has been uſed in the chair. The payments may be made eaſy. Attendance will be given by

ABRAHAM GRIFFITH.

N. B. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe ſaid houſe before the vendue, may know the terms by applying to the above ſubſcriber, living at Norrington Mills, or JOHN JONES in Germantown.—If the houſe is not ſold, it will be let, and entered upon immediately.

A DAY AND EVENING SCHOOL,

Is juſt opened by the ſubſcriber, in Cheſnut-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets, back of Anthony Fortune's inn,

WHERE youth may be carefully inſtructed in reading and writing; vulgar, decimal and artificial arithmetic; book-keeping, on the lateſt plan; geometry, or the elements of Euclid; trigonometry, both plane and ſpherical; ſurveying, in theory and practice; navigation, by various methods; menſuration of ſuperficies and ſolids; gauging; conic ſections; projectiles, or gunnery; geography, with the uſe and conſtruction of the globes and maps, orthographically and ſtereographically, &c. dialling, aſtronomy, and algebra, with its application to the above branches and other parts of the mathematics, on reaſonable terms, by

F. M'CARTHY.

N. B. Such as are inclined to learn ſurveying, may have the uſe of the inſtrument, &c. as ſoon as they are fit; and menſurators will be likewiſe inſtructed in uſeful parts of architecture.—He requires no payment till each branch is well finiſhed, entrance money excepted.

Juſt imported, in the laſt veſſels from Britain and Ireland, and are to be ſold, WHOLESALE or RETAIL, at the moſt reaſonable rates, at

GEORGE BARTRAM's

Woollen Drapery and Hoſiery WARE-HOUSE,

At the ſign of the Golden Fleece's Head, in Second-ſtreet, between Cheſnut and Walnut-ſtreets,

A VERY large aſſortment of beſt ſuperfin., ſecond, and low priced BROADCLOTHS, ſuch as mazareen blue, ſky and ſaxon ditto, light and dark blue greys, ſcarlet and white, buff and bloſſom, graſs and pea green, light and dark purple, black and black grey, raven black and ſloe colour, dark and light drabs or cloth colours, ſuitable for womens cloaks, &c. copper, claret and fleſh colours, olive and wine colours, dark and light London browns, cinnamon, chocolate, and ſnuff colours, with a variety of mixed elegant coloured cloths, milled drabs for great coats and huſſar cloaks, caſſimers, foreſt and Eſpagnolet cloths, German and Padua ſerges, plains and kerſeys, naps and duffils, broad and narrow Bath coatings of all colours, velvets and velverets, worſted and hair ſhags, thickſets and ſagathies, d'nime and everlaſtings, Scotch plaid, ſuitable for little boys ſhort cloaths, gentlemens morning gowns, &c. jeans and fuſtians, nankeens damaſcus and ſuſees, gold and ſilver buttons, rattinets, ſhalloons and other trimmings to ſuit the cloths, plain and ſpotted ſwanſkins, flannels and baizes, cambiets and damaſks, paduaſoys and ſattins, taffeties, perſians and mantuas, plain and figured gauze, printed handkerchiefs, ſilk and kenting ditto, calicoes, cottons and chintzes, ſheetings and Iriſh linens, table linen, cambricks and lawns, check and ſtriped hollands, bedticks and other bed furniture, callimancoes, humhums and muſlins, with a great number of other articles in the woollen and linen drapery branches.

Likewiſe, a large aſſortment of HOSIERY, viz. mens and boys beſt Engliſh plain wove worſted hoſe, of white, black, dark, light blue and grey colours, mixed, marbled, dark and light cloth coloured ditto, mens and boys Scotch knit ribbed of all colours ditto, mens mixed ſilk and worſted ditto, womens plain, white, dark and light blue hoſe, girls dark and light blue ditto, childrens ſpotted, ditto a variety of mens ribbed and plain yarn ditto. All ſorts of mens and womens SILK HOSE, alſo mens brown and white thread hoſe, ribbed and plain, mens plain and ribbed cotton ditto, womens cotton and thread ditto, an aſſortment of Germantown thread, cotton and worſted hoſe, gauze hoſe to wear under ſilk ditto, with ſundry other kinds of hoſiery, mens ſilk, worſted and yarn caps, mens two, three and four thread worſted and ſilk BREECHES PATTERNS of every beſt and faſhionable colour, mens and boys worſted and thread gloves, womens and girls worſted, thread, cotton, gloves and mitts, Engliſh and Pennſylvania mens and boys beſt buck and dog ſkin gloves, womens kid and waſh leather gloves, mens and womens beaver-pelt ditto, mens, womens, boys and girls beſt Italian lamb gloves and mitts, womens ſilk mitts of all ſorts.

N. B. The above mentioned BROAD CLOTHS, were made by the moſt eminent clothiers in *England*, and are well choſe, both as to colour and quality.

TO BE SOLD BY

PELATIAH WEBSTER,

In Water-ſtreet, between Cheſnut-ſtreet and Ton Alley,

LAMP OIL, tanners oil, ſweet oil, in barrels, Boſton ſhoes, ſpermaceti candles, New England rum, coffee, a few bales of COTTON, &c. &c.

Philadelphia, October 1, 1773.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN, out of a lot near the Hoſpital, on Wedneſday night laſt, a dark brown MARE, ſeven years old, high ſpirited, about fifteen hands high, ſhod all round, paces and trots remarkably faſt, has a mealy mouth, is wide between the ears, with two white ſpots occaſioned by the ſaddle; ſhe has had the pole evil, which may be obſerved by a ſcar. Whoever will bring ſaid mare to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive THREE DOLLARS, and if ſtolen, for mare and thief the above reward, paid by

CHARLES RISK.

GERMAN PASSENGERS.

TWO hundred and fifty healthy GERMAN PASSENGERS, chiefly young people, juſt arrived in the ſhip Britannia, James Peter, maſter, from Rotterdam, lying off the Drawbridge; whoſe freights are to be paid to JOSHUA FISHER AND SONS, or the Maſter on board.

Newcaſtle Gaol, on Delaware, Sept. 13, 1773.

WAS committed to my care, the following ſervants and ſlaves, to wit, JOHN CLEMENTS, ſays he belongs to John Barkuſh, near Buſh Town, Maryland. A negro man named DICK, ſpeaks very bad Engliſh, and ſays he belongs to John Adams, near Snow-Hill. PETER, alias PERO, ſaid he belonged to Jacob Lowry, near Lancaſter, but now confeſſes he belongs to Jacob Peck, near the Gap Tavern, Cheſter County. GEORGE, a new negro lad, ſpeaks very little Engliſh, ſays his maſter's name (as well as can be underſtood) is Moſes Lann, and it is ſuppoſed by his ſigns, that his ſaid maſter lives 100 miles beyond Annapolis. JAMES CONWAY, an Iriſhman, ſays he belongs to David Crafford, near Fiſhing Creek on Suſquehanna. On ſuſpicion the two following: JAMES INSELLOW, as he calls himſelf, a well ſet fellow, 5 feet 7 or eight inches high, ſandy hair, red beard, full faced, large eyes, and is fond of drink. JAMES MOONEYS, as he calls himſelf, is about 5 feet 7 inches high, much freckled in the face, had on when committed, a light coloured wilton coat, old trowſers, good ſhoes, and had a new-faſhioned cane with ſome ſilver mounting on it: They look very ſuſpicious, and are ſuppoſed to have changed their names. The maſters of the above ſervants are once more deſired to come, pay charges, and take them away in three weeks, otherwiſe they will be ſold out for their fees, by

ROBERT MACK, Gaoler.

TO BE SOLD,

At Public Vendue, by the ſubſcriber, on the 28th of October, 1733.

A GOOD Merchant Mill, with two water wheels, and two pair of ſtones, one pair of which is very good French burrs, the other good Colognes; with a good Saw Mill, and 30 acres of good timbered land, on which there may be 10 acres of good watered meadow made; there is alſo a good dwelling-houſe, with two ſtone chimnies, and two rooms on a floor; there is alſo a good ſtore-houſe, and all other neceſſary houſes ſuitable to the place, and an infallible ſtream which is called the Main Falls of Patapſco. The place is ſituated eleven miles from Baltimore town, on the main road leading from Baltimore town to Frederick town: The ſame Griſt Mills hath rented for £120 a year, without the Saw Mill. A reaſonable time of payment will be given for the greateſt part of the purchaſe money, on paying a ſmall part in hand. The terms will be made known at the time of ſale, by

BENJAMIN HOOD.

EDWARD POLE,

GROCER,

Has for ſale at his ſtore in Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets, and a few doors below Captain Rankin's, Philadelphia,

JAMAICA ſpirits, Weſt-India and New-England rum, geneva, wines, bitters, cordials, brandy, ſhrub, tea, loaf, lump and brown ſugars, coffee, chocolate, muſtard, nutmeg, cinnamon, cloves and mace, ginger, pepper, alſpice, allum, copperas, brimſtone, redwood, fuſtick, logwood, braziletto, madder, indigo, corks, alſo a quantity of fine ſharp vinegar, fit for preſent uſe, either by the hogſhead, barrel or gallon; freſh Cayenna pepper in bottles, by the dozen or ſingle bottle; olives, capers, anchovies and pickles of all ſorts; ſea ſtores put up at the ſhorteſt notice, where maſters of veſſels and others may be ſupplied with caſes. He ſtill carries on the making of FISHING TACKLE in all its various branches, and will make from almoſt any pattern whatever.

To be ſold, a large, well built, dry, new frame ſtore, ſituate in Water-ſtreet, near Meſſrs. Willing and Morris's, two ſtory high, 40 feet long, 15 feet wide, and ſtands on a lot of ground, of which there is a leaſe of near ſix years to come, free from any ground-rent; alſo, a compleat new chocolate mill with all its appurtenances, either ſeparate or together, viz. mill, fan, roaſter that will roaſt 100 weight of nuts, breaker, pans, kettles, &c. The terms of payment will be made eaſy to the purchaſer. For particulars apply as above.

⁂ He takes this method of returning his thanks to all thoſe who have been pleaſed to favour him with their cuſtom, and hopes he will merit the continuance of their favours in future. All orders from town or country will be thankfully received, duly attended to, and carefully executed.

STEPHEN COLLINS,

Has juſt imported in the Cæſar, Captain Miller, from London, and now has for ſale, at his ſtore in Second-ſtreet, oppoſite the Church,

A NEAT and good aſſortment of European and Eaſt-India GOODS, which he will ſell very reaſonable for caſh or ſhort credit.

WILLIAM PRICE,

Juſt arrived in the Richard Penn, Captain All, from London, and has brought with him a general aſſortment of GOODS, ſuitable to the ſeaſon, amongſt which are,

BROAD and narrow cloths, coatings, German ſerges, camblets, camblettees, dorſetteens, bombazeens, crapes, ſingle and double damaſks, moreens, tammies, durants, ſhalloons, callimancoes, ruſſels, plain and figured laſtings, ſerge denims, tartans, figured tobines, yard wide worſted figures, yard wide Venetians and cords, yard wide crapes, jeans, coloured pillows, royal ribbs and velverets, checks, linen and cotton, ſtriped hollands, moree gowns, half ell, 3-4 and yard wide modes, half ell and 3-4 ſattins, India taffaties, cotton and ſilk romalls, Barcelona handkerchiefs and cravats, clear lawns, cambricks, muſlins, printed linens and callicoes, and a curious aſſortment of plated candleſticks, tea-kitchens, &c. of the neweſt patterns.

The above-mentioned Goods were all purchaſed by himſelf of the manufacturers, and are to be ſold at his ſtore, lately occupied by Mr. John White, in Water-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets, on the loweſt terms for caſh or ſhort credit.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 20, 1773.

BATT's WINE AND SPIRIT STORE.

ON the firſt day of next month, THOMAS BATT will open his wine and ſpirit ſtore, in Water-ſtreet, a few doors ſouth of Walnut-ſtreet, where he has laid in a large and valuable collection, viz. Old genuine Madeira, Liſbon, Mountain and Teneriffe wines; remarkable old ſpirits, Weſt India rum, and brandy; with a quantity of excellent claret. He is determined to ſell any quantity from a pipe to a gallon, and to render the retailing of liquors as complete and convenient to the public as it is in the power of expence and ſtrict attention to do.

October 5, 1773.

WHEREAS I have iſſued a writ of attachment upon all and ſingular the goods, chattels, rights and credits of JOSEPH KELLER, jun. of the townſhip of Worceſter, and county of Philadelphia, who abſconded from his uſual place of abode, as appears by the oath of CASPER HOOFMAN: This is therefore to give notice to the creditors of the ſaid Joſeph Keller, that they are to be and appear at my houſe, in the townſhip of Norrington, on Saturday the 30th of this inſtant, to make proof of their ſeveral demands againſt the ſaid Joſeph Keller, in order to receive their reſpective proportions, according to law.

JOHN BULL.

AS the Copartnerſhip between CHRISTOPHERS AND CHARLES MARSHALL, has been expired ſome time paſt, and as repeated ſolicitations to thoſe who have been long in arrears, have been ineffectual, they once more requeſt the immediate diſcharge of their accounts, to prevent their being under the diſagreeable neceſſity of putting them into a Lawyer's hands to recover.

THE BUSINESS

IS NOW CONTINUED BY

Chriſtopher, Jun. and *Charles Marſhall*,

At the old Drug and Colour Store, the ſign of the Golden Ball, facing the end of Strawberry-Alley, in Cheſnut-ſtreet, Philadelphia; who with a ſtock on hand, procured from the different places of growth and manufactories, and a freſh aſſortment, juſt arrived by the late veſſels from London, make in the whole, a *large and general aſſortment*, in their different branches, which their cuſtomers may depend on being ſupplied with, on the loweſt and beſt terms, amongſt which are,

DRUGS, CHEMICAL and GALENICAL MEDICINES, true and genuine, *a large and general aſſortment*, with Perfumeries of moſt kinds, ſhop furniture, Surgeons pocket inſtruments, lancets of ſeveral ſorts, ſierces, pill boxes, phials, gallypots, amber and coral beads, ſponges, fine lint, &c. &c.

PATENT MEDICINES, that may be depended on, as Bateman's drops, Britiſh oil, Turlington's balſam, Daffy's, Squire's, Boſtock's, Ratcliffe's, and Frauncis's elixirs, Godfrey's cordial, Anderſon's, Chaſe's, Hooper's, Keyſer's, and Lockyer's pills, Stoughton's bitters, Walker's Jeſuits drops and electuary, Hill's balſam of honey, elixir of Burdock, tincture of valerian and ſage, Grenough's tinctures for the tooth ach and ſcurvy in the gums, Spence's teeth powders, pectoral lozenges, Smith's and Collins's medicinal ſnuffs, Hooper's balſam and powders for rickets in children, baume de vie, eau de luce, James's fever powders, Baron Schwanberg's liquid ſhell, and Swinfen's electuary for the ſtone and gravel, Story's worm cakes, eſſence of pepper-mint, court and iſſue plaiſters, &c. &c.

PAINTERS COLOURS, of moſt kinds, either in lumps, powdered, or ground in oil, fit for houſe or ſhip painting, as white lead, red lead, Spaniſh brown and whiting, Venetian red, ſtone and powder yellow okers, verdigreaſe, common and diſtilled, and a variety of other ſorts, ſuitable for limners, as Pruſſian blue, blue biſe, blue verditer, carmine, vermilion, drop lake, King's yellow, maſticotes, yellow orpiment, yellow and roſe pinks, flake white, with blue lamp, ivory, ſlary and Frankford blacks, umber, gold and ſilver leaves and ſhells, froſts of moſt colours, ſtrowing and common ſmalts, bruſhes, tools, camels hair, and black lead pencils, Indian ink, ſtone and pallet knives, prepared canvas for limners, of ſeveral ſizes, linſeed oil raw and boiled, ſpirits of turpentine, varniſhes of different kinds, particularly an oil varniſh fit for coaches, &c. &c.

GLASS, LONDON, BRISTOL and NEW-CASTLE CROWN, of moſt ſizes, or may be cut to ſuit any pattern, with diamonds, putty, &c.

DYE STUFFS, as madder, redwood, fuſtick, all ground, orchal, woad, French berries, cochineal, logwood, braziletto, allum, copperas, and argol.

Diſtillers may be ſupplied with juniper berries, annis and other carminative ſeeds, on ſuch terms as may encourage their making geneva and other cordial waters.

Potters may be ſupplied with red lead, litharge, magnis, and powder blue.

Practitioners preſcriptions and family receipts are compounded and put up in a proper manner; alſo, medicine cheſts of any ſize for veſſels going to ſea or perſons living at a diſtance from a Doctor, put up with proper directions.

Perſons inclining to paint their own houſes, may be informed how to mix their colours.

N. B. Our cuſtomers will pleaſe to obſerve, that among our aſſortment of medicines, we include ſago, ſalep, pearl barley, hartſhorn ſhavings, vermicella, cinnamon, cloves, mace, nutmegs and pepper.

September 20, 1773.

TWELVE DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY yeſterday, from the ſubſcriber, living the borough of Lancaſter, an apprentice lad, named THOMAS PLUNKET, about five feet, three inches and an half high, between eighteen and nineteen years of age, has fair curled hair, ſmooth face, by trade a ſhoemaker, and is a good workman in all its branches, has a down look. He was lately an apprentice to John Kelly; had on a white wilton fly coat much faded in the colour, broad ribbed black worſted ſtockings, a pair of oznabrigs trowſers, a blue duffil jacket, black barcelona handkerchief, double rimed pinchbeck buckles, black grained pumps, the tops bound, and much worn, one coarſe home-made ſhirt, a buck hat lately turned, a pair of liberty buttons, has a ſcar on one of his legs and arms. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid apprentice, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

PHILIP BECKER

N. B. It is likely he will paſs for a journeyman, as he is a good workman. All maſters of veſſels and others are forbid to harbour or carry him off at their peril.

Philadelphia, October 9, 1773.

FOR CHARLES-TOWN, IN S. CAROLINA,

THE BRIGANTINE

PRINCE OF WALES,

THOMAS MASON, Maſter;

HAS extraordinary accommodations for paſſengers, and will ſail in about ten days, the greateſt part of her cargo being engaged. For freight or paſſage apply to WILLIAM FISHER and SON, or ſaid maſter on board, at Thomas Clifford's wharf.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by JOHN DUNLAP, at the NEWEST PRINTING-OFFICE, in MARKET-STREET, where Subſcriptions at TEN SHILLINGS *per Annum*, Advertiſements, *&c.* are thankfully received for this Paper.

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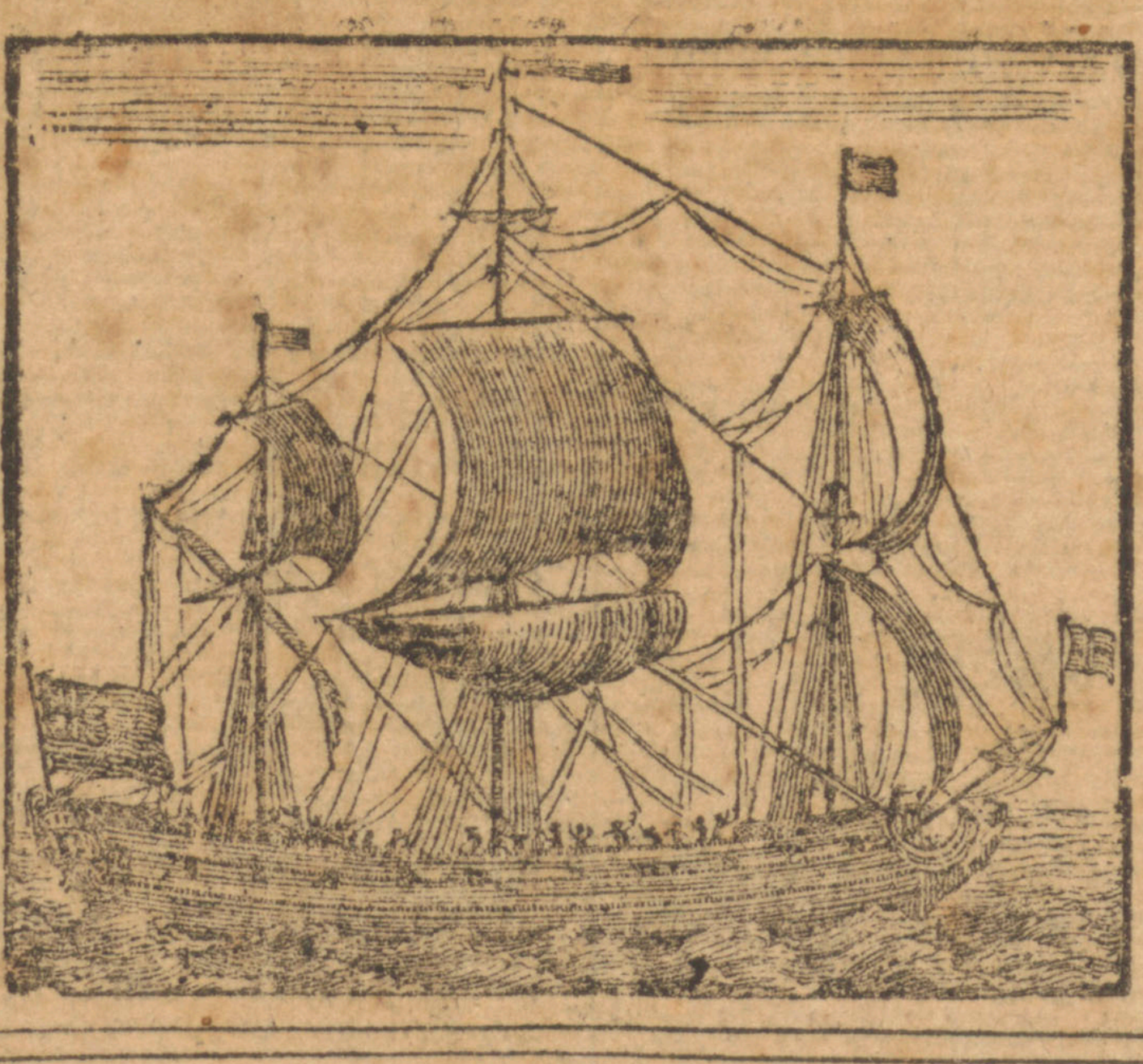

MONDAY, OCTOBER 25th, 1773.

THE PENNSYLVANIA SPY. No. I.

By *PALINURUS PEEPER*, Eſq;

In ſpeculis ſum. CICERO.

BE not alarmed, ye virtuous Pennſylvanians! The name, the character, the title I have aſſumed, and the part I am about to act in this happy province, can give no offence to a people, whoſe general character and conduct may be held up as an example worthy of imitation in any country on the globe. A ſpirit of improvement is acknowledged to prevail univerſally among you. In religion, in manners, in ſcience, in arts of every kind, you have made a moſt rapid progreſs, and are advancing ſtill. The leaſt hint towards the correction of any paſt miſtakes, the leaſt ſuggeſtion of any new ſchemes for the promotion of virtue, uſeful knowledge, ſound policy, and ſober induſtry can never fail of engaging your candid attention, and impartial inquiry.

Theſe being the acknowledged characteriſtics of my countrymen, I am not under the leaſt apprehenſions of being checked or oppoſed in the execution of my office, unleſs I ſhould dare to ſuggeſt any ſentiment that might ſeem to militate againſt their beloved freedom and virtue. But as I am certain, that this will never be done intentionally by me, ſo I am not afraid to make them at once acquainted with my plan of procedure.—

That I may never be without a ſufficient quantity of materials to ſpeculate upon, I ſhall introduce myſelf by ſome means or other into the various ſcenes of public as well as domeſtic life, which are exhibited in different parts of the province, and particularly in this our metropolis. I ſhall be able to accompliſh this with very little difficulty; for I am not only admitted as a viſitor among the principal families in the city and country, but have likewiſe the honour of being enrolled among the members of ſeveral reſpectable public corporations, as well as private clubs, inſtituted for the general good.

I ſhall ſometimes therefore, claim the privilege of a member, and pop into the hall of the *Philoſophical Society*, at ſome of their evening meetings, that I may be able to acquaint my countrymen with their increaſing zeal for the promotion of natural knowledge, and new and uſeful inventions.

As a member too, I ſhall have a right to viſit and give my opinion upon the choice of books, at the meetings of the *Library Company of Philadelphia*. This will give me an opportunity of making ſuch obſervations as will enable the public to judge, whether the gentlemen entruſted with the management of that excellent inſtitution, are not as well qualified for the diſcharge of that truſt, and as faithful in the execution of it, as they ought to be.

Out of regard to the internal police of this city, I ſhall endeavour to be preſent at all the meetings of *the Worſhipful the Mayor, Aldermen* and *Common Council*, at which, as a member of many years ſtanding, I claim a right of being heard—as often as I chuſe to ſpeak.

The managers of the *Hoſpital* and *Houſe of Employment* may expect now and then a few candid obſervations upon the ſtate of things in the buildings under their care.—My intelligence will be good, for it ſhall come from themſelves, as well as from my own perſonal inſpection.—The ſeveral other ſocieties incorporated for particular purpoſes may expect, as occaſion calls, ſome good-natured ſtrictures upon their conduct, and perhaps a few hints ſuggeſted, that will give them no offence.

As I have not the honour of a ſeat in the *Legiſlative Body* of this province, I ſhall take the innocent liberty of reading their votes as they come from the preſs, and delivering my ſentiments in ſuch a manner as never to incur the juſt cenſure of that *Honourable Houſe*.

I know not whether I ſhall have occaſion to peep into the *Cabinet Council*.—If things are conducted for the time to come with as much wiſdom and moderation and harmony, as they have been for the two or three preceding adminiſtrations, I ſhall have little to ſay concerning the conduct either of the legiſlative or executive branches of government.

The ſtate of learning and conduct of the Seminaries throughout this province, and particularly of the *College and Academy* in this city, will paſs frequently under my notice. I ſhall allow merit where merit is due and with equal candour point out their excellencies and defects.

I am no great Adept in Divinity. But as I make it a rule to attend public worſhip regularly once a week at ſome of our Churches or Meetings, I ſhall perhaps now and then employ my Speculations upon ſerious ſubjects: But they ſhall be ſuch as are of general concern, and come under the notice and apprehenſion of plain common ſenſe. By theſe means I ſhall avoid offending the good and worthy of every denomination.

From the *Coffee-Houſe* and the *New Tavern* I expect abundant matter for ſpeculation. The political, commercial, literary and religious intereſts of the province will there, no doubt, be learnedly diſcuſſed by many a knot of grave and ſenſible freeholders.

I have always been an advocate for *innocent amuſements*, ſo far as they do not tend to introduce luxury and too much diſſipation. I ſhall, therefore, peep once a month into the *Aſſembly-Room*, in *Lodge-Alley*, and ſcatter a few hints in the courſe of my ſpeculations, for the benefit of my fair country-women, whoſe modeſty and good ſenſe, will, I am confident, ſecure them a favourable reception.

The *Theatre* is but a *wooden building*, and probably will not laſt long. But as I have no objection to a good Play, if well performed, whenever the *travelling gentry* are permitted to pay us another viſit, I ſhall make my appearance in the center of the Pit, and in ſome future paper give my candid opinion of the performers, and enquire how far their occupation and abilities may tend to edify the good people of *Philadelphia*.

It would be impoſſible in the limits of one paper even to take a curſory view of the whole field that lies open to my ſpeculations. Neither do I flatter myſelf, that my own time or abilities will hereafter be ſufficient to do juſtice to its ſeveral parts as they occaſionally offer themſelves. I do, therefore, preſent my moſt reſpectful compliments to all Politicians, Orators, Poets, Philoſophers and Divines, Members of Corporations for any good purpoſes whatſoever, Maſters and Students of Seminaries of learning, Virtuoſi, Gimcracks, &c. &c. &c. reſiding in or near this famous and flouriſhing city; and intreat them to honour me with ſuch intelligence from time to time, as their various profeſſions, callings, occupations and amuſements will enable them to procure relative to the ſubjects I have already enumerated in this paper; and I do promiſe on my part, that I will, out of ſuch communications, extract and publiſh nothing but what ſhall appear to me either uſeful or entertaining, and ſuppreſs every thing that may have the leaſt tendency to diſturb the good order of government, the peace of families, or the happineſs of individuals.

That I may not be thought to have undertaken a taſk beyond the reach of common abilities, I am in duty bound to inform the public, that I am a Member, and very frequently Preſident of a moſt reſpectable club of *Literati*, who at preſent aſſemble every Thurſday evening at the Golden Fleece, but intend to hold their weekly meetings at the New Tavern, after it ſhall be opened.

To this little Junto, whoſe names and characters I ſhall probably give in ſome future paper, I intend to read every ſpeculation, before it is delivered to the preſs, and ſubmit in every inſtance to the determination of a majority. Thoſe who may think proper to honour me with their correſpondence, will be pleaſed to direct to PALINURUS PEEPER, Eſq; under cover to Mr. JOHN DUNLAP, Printer of the Pennſylvania Packet.

A.

For the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

NUMB. III.

To the PARLIAMENT *of* VIRGINIA.

GENTLEMEN,

NAMES have an influence upon things. It is by hearing often of the *attributes* of Kings that we forget that they are men. It is becauſe we have heard ſo much of the *unlimited* power of Parliament in Britain, that ſome people have thought it wrong to limit it in America. It is becauſe ſome of the rights of the colonies have been founded upon *charters*, that theſe colonies have been ſuppoſed to be upon the ſame footing with *incorporated* towns. It is becauſe our ſupreme legiſlative bodies in America have been called Aſſemblies, or Houſes of Burgeſſes, that they have been treated as inferior to the legiſlative body in Britain; and laſtly it is becauſe of our later birth, that we have been abridged of the priviledges of children, to which the relation we bear to our King entitles us, in common with our brethren and fellow ſubjects in Britain.

As you claim the honour of your being the firſt of the colonies that aſſerted its excluſive legiſlative power, I have taken the liberty of addreſſing this letter to you, to requeſt that you would ſet another laudible example to the colonies, by burying the name of a Houſe of Burgeſſes in that of a Parliament. This innovation is the more neceſſary at the preſent juncture, from the late revival of the claim of the Britiſh Parliament to tax us, through the medium of the Eaſt-India Company. I need not tell you that you poſſeſs all the powers of a Britiſh Parliament over your own colony. You have no ſuperior but the King, or his Repreſentative who reſides amongſt you. Should you acknowledge the power of the Britiſh Parliament to tax you, you will have no ſecurity againſt the encroachments of the firſt Parliament in America that ſhall become more powerful than yourſelves. The Britiſh Parliament is nothing but your elder ſiſter. Affection is due to her—But obedience is a tribute due only to the King. You derived your Parliament with all its free and ample powers from a contract equally ſolemn, and binding with that ſigned by King John at Runny Mead. You have nothing to fear for centuries to come, while you continue under the protection of the Crown. You are defended againſt its encroachments by the power you have derived from the people. Your Parliament is the *ſole* palladium of *your* liberty.—Should the King of Britain ever invade your rights, he ceaſes, according to the principles of the Britiſh conſtitution, to be King of the dominion of Virginia.

Theſe are ſentiments of true loyalty as well as liberty. They are deſigned to reſcue your Parliament from the uſurped juriſdiction of your elder ſiſter, and to place it, under proper limitations, in the hands of the King. Did the Miniſters of our Sovereign fully comprehend the nature and extent of their maſter's prerogative in America, they would impeach that man for high treaſon who firſt broached the right of the Britiſh Parliament to tax the colonies.

This, Gentlemen, is the only baſis upon which you can claim or ſupport your privileges. In the diſtinctions which have been aimed at, of external and internal taxes, there are inexplicable difficulties which have ſerved only to weaken the nerves of Patriotiſm in America. No ſuperior wiſdom or eloquence will be neceſſary to explain or enforce your claims, while they are founded upon the ſimple principles of the Britiſh conſtitution. The ſyſtem of the Britiſh empire can only be regulated by theſe principles. If wheels are thus taken out of a wheel, the ſingle hand of Juſtice will be ſufficient to ſet the whole machine in motion.—Wiſdom will hardly be neceſſary to keep it in order.

HAMPDEN.

Philadelphia, Oct. 20, 1773.

* * *

JOHN FIELD,

At his ſtore in Water-ſtreet, next door below the ſouth-eaſt corner of Water and Cheſnut-ſtreets, hath juſt imported in the laſt ſhips from London, Hull, Liverpool and Glaſgow,

A VERY general aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE; ſuitable to this ſeaſon, which he will diſpoſe of on very low terms, for caſh or ſhort credit.

Philadelphia, October 21ſt, 1773.

TO BE SOLD,

By way of PUBLIC VENDUE, at the London Coffee-houſe, on Wedneſday, the twenty fourth of November, at 6 o'clock in the evening;

A TRACT of PATENT LAND, containing 100 acres, ſituate in Baltimore county, in the province of Maryland, about 35 miles from Baltimore town, in the ſettlement of Little Pipe creek, and adjoining Lands of Anthony Haines and others. Part of this land is already cleared, ſome other part may be conveniently turned into meadow ground, and the remainder is woodland. For particulars enquire of WILLIAM ROBERTS, near the premiſes, or of

REESE MEREDITH,
EDWARD PENINGTON,
THOMAS WHARTON, jun.

EDWARD POLE, GROCER,

INTENDS removing his GROCERY STORE this week, to the houſe lately in the tenure of Jedidiah Snowden, in Market-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, and within three doors of John Dunlap's printing-office, where he propoſes carrying on the Grocery Buſineſs in general; and he requeſts the favour of his former cuſtomers, and the publick, which he will endeavour to merit by a conſtant application to buſineſs, ſelling good Goods, and on the loweſt terms.

N. B. The houſe wherein the ſaid POLE now lives is to be let, and is in an excellent ſtand for buſineſs, ſituate in Second-ſtreet, between Cheſnut and Market-ſtreets.

TO BE SOLD,

A HOUSE and lot, in a very convenient ſituation for any buſineſs, connected with water carriage up or down Delaware, being near the Draw-bridge in this city, nearly oppoſite Capt. Donnell's, where Mr. Andrew Doz lately lived; alſo two lots being 33 feet front on Queen-ſtreet, in the diſtrict of Southwark, and 100 feet deep, having a good dwelling houſe erected thereon, with a pump of excellent water before the door. Enquire of

JOHN MOYES.

October 18, 1773.

THREE DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY this morning, from the ſubſcriber, a ſervant man named EDWARD DOHERTY, but very probably may change his name; he is about five feet two inches high, black curled hair, of a dark complexion, wears a black coat, old ſheepſkin breeches, dark coloured ſtockings, and old ſhoes lately half-ſoled, but perhaps may change his cloaths. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, and brings him to the ſubſcriber, in Oxford Townſhip, Cheſter County, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

WILLIAM LAW.

WANTS A PLACE,

A WOMAN who can attend children, teach them to read, write, and work at their needle, and can alſo cook, and do the buſineſs of a houſe keeper; ſhe can be well recommended. Enquire of the printer.

October 19th, 1773.

STRAYED OR STOLEN,

From the ſubſcriber, out of Samuel Maceldnff's paſture, in Weſt Nantmill townſhip, Cheſter county,

AN iron grey poney, about ten or eleven hands high, branded on the near buttock with a brand unknown; his main hangs naturally to the near ſide, trimmed under the bridle top, a ſmall hurt under the ſaddle, ſhod before with one new ſhoe and an old one, upwards of four years old: He was in very good order at the time. Whoever takes up the ſaid horſe, and ſends or gives notice to Samuel Maceldnff, to the ſubſcriber, or to John Biddle at the Indian King in Philadelphia, ſhall have TEN SHILLINGS reward, and if ſtolen, for the thief, TWENTY SHLLINGS, paid by

JOHN SULLIVAN.

Philadelphia, October 4, 1773.

ON MONDAY, the 11th inſtant, the ſubſcriber opened an EVENING SCHOOL, at his School-houſe in Elbow-lane, next door to the Harp and Crown tavern, where will be taught Writing, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, and ſome practical branches of the Mathematics, by

WILLIAM OLIPHANT.

Philadelphia, October 4th, 1773.

A NIGHT SCHOOL

Is opened by the ſubſcriber, and a well qualified aſſiſtant, at his ſchool-houſe in Union ſtreet, near Second-ſtreet,

WHERE are taught in an expeditious and approved manner, the Engliſh language grammatically, writing, arithmetic, book-keeping, geometry, trigonometry, menſuration of ſuperficies and ſolids, gauging, ſurveying, navigation, geography, dialling, algebra, &c. &c.

ANDREW PORTER.

TO BE SOLD,

A STRONG hearty woman ſervant, who has about two years and an half to ſerve, very ſuitable for the country. Enquire of the printer hereof.

A FEW HOGSHEADS OF OATEN MEAL,

To be ſold by Captain HUNTER, on board the ſhip Alexander, at the wharf below Willing and Morris's, by the hogſhead or half hogſhead, at Thirteen Shillings per hundred.

WANTED,

In a ſmall family,

A WOMAN that can be recommended for her honeſty and ſobriety, and who underſtands cooking and houſework: Very good wages will be given to ſuch a perſon, and no other need apply. Enquire of the printer.

TO BE SOLD,

THE time of an Iriſh ſervant woman, who has three years and an half to ſerve, fit for either town or country. Enquire of the Printer.

A neat aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE,

Is juſt imported in the laſt ſhips from London, and to be ſold on reaſonable terms, by

SAMUEL SANSOM, JUNIOR,

At his ſtore in Water-ſtreet, midway between Market and Arch-ſtreets.

HORSES.

A PAIR of handſome Eſopus HORSES to be ſold, warranted ſound, and not ſold for any fault: They are pretty well broke to a carriage. Enquire of Mr. LITTLE, at the Indian Queen.

HOSIERY AND SILK STUFFS,

To be ſold for ready money only, at the ſtore of

WILLIAM SEMPLE.

WANTED,

A FEW healthy young NEGRO MEN, who have been uſed to country work, and are ſober and induſtrious. Apply to the printer.

THE MEMBERS of the New-Jerſey Medical Society are deſired to remember, that their next meeting is on Tueſday the ninth of November next, at the houſe of Mr. WILLIAM HICKS, in Princeton.

THOMAS WIGGINS, Secretary.

BAKER AND WEISS,

At the ſign of the White Fleece, the corner of Cheſnut and Second-ſtreets, have for ſale,

A LARGE and general aſſortment of European and Eaſt India GOODS, imported in the laſt veſſels from London, which they will ſell wholeſale and retail, remarkably low for caſh. Likewiſe a neat aſſortment of carpets and carpetings, of all widths and ſizes.

By the ſnow SIR WILLIAM JOHNSTON, *Captain* DEAN, *in ſeven weeks from* LONDON, *and the* GRACE, *Captain* CHAMBERS, *in fifty-one days from* BRISTOL, *both arrived at* NEW-YORK, *we have the following Advices.*

NAPLES, *July* 27.

THIS afternoon between four and five o'clock, her Sicilian Majeſty was happily delivered of a Princeſs, who was baptized by the names of Louiſa-Maria-Amelia.

Leghorn, Auguſt 2. The report of the Ruſſian army being defeated by the Turks, and 1500 of them being taken priſoners, on the other ſide of the Danube, which has appeared in moſt of the public papers, is intirely falſe, and probably took its riſe from a report ſpread at Conſtantinople to appeaſe the people there, of which we have an account in a letter from Conſtantinople, ſent by the Grand Bailiff of Venice, dated July 3d, which is as follows. "The unſucceſsful operations of the Ottoman troops, and the advantages gained by the Ruſſians having been made known, and no victory by the Turks publiſhed by the Divan, occaſioned great murmuring amongſt the people, and the Sultan being ſuddenly taken ill, the people aſſembled in a tumultuous manner in parts of the city, imagining that ſome more bad news from the army was the occaſion of this diſorder, and an inſurrection was greatly dreaded. To prevent which, and to appeaſe the multitude, the Divan ordered the young Prince Repnin, who is priſoner, to be conveyed through the principal ſtreets to the Three Towers, and declared that the Ruſſians were totally routed, a great number killed, and 15000 taken priſoners. This pacified the mob in ſome ſtreets, but in others they grew more outrageous, and cried out, "The Ottoman Empire is at an end! Fifteen thouſand Ruſſians would have been able to deſtroy the whole Turkiſh army! It is a lie!" Thus they continued in a riotous manner till ſoldiers were ſent to diſperſe them." So far it is from being true that the Turks have defeated the Ruſſians, that they have been defeated four times by them this campaign, and the Ruſſians have gained conſiderable advantages beſides, and only received a check at Sileſtria, where they loſt 2000 men, but the Turks loſt double that number.

Warſaw, Aug. 2. Within theſe laſt twelve days we have had no accounts from the Ruſſian army, which, we ſuppoſe, has occaſioned the report of the Ruſſians being defeated by the Turks; but we are aſſured, from good authority, that there is not the leaſt ground for this report, nor for that other report of the Ruſſians having repaſſed the Danube.

Laſt Saturday ſentence was expected to have been paſſed on the perſons accuſed of being concerned in the plot againſt his Majeſty's life. The hall of juſtice was crowded with people of all ranks and ſexes, when his Majeſty unexpectedly appeared, and harangued the Commiſſioners in a very nervous and moving ſpeech, which drew tears from the whole audience, and is worthy of being recorded, as it ſhews his religion, humanity, and generoſity. The following is the ſubſtance of his ſpeech: "It is true that a regicide ought never to be pardoned; for as the fate of the whole nation depends upon the Prince, he that makes an attempt upon the Prince makes an attempt upon the whole nation; but as, during theſe ſix years, the Poliſh nation has been in the utmoſt confuſion, and the greateſt misfortune, the ſupreme authority was the matter of diſpute; a confederacy was formed, which blindly bore arms againſt their King and father, meaning, at the ſame time, that they were oppoſing a tyrant; the ſubjects following their Chiefs for no other reaſon than to preſerve their country and liberty, and being alſo forced to it, cannot be looked upon but as ſubjects and ſoldiers, and therefore pardonable; that the Chiefs themſelves, ſome of them led by their miſtaken notions, and others by treacherous views, ought to be puniſhed with the utmoſt ſeverity; but as he himſelf was the perſon injured, and the accuſer, he inſiſted that not one of his ſubjects ſhould ſuffer for his ſake, for he freely forgave them all their black deſigns againſt him; but this pardon he does not grant as by royal authority, to ſhew his power, but he pardons them as a Chriſtian, that when he bows his knees before the throne of mercy, he may be able to ſay, with a clear and unſpotted conſcience, "Forgive my treſ-" "paſſes as I forgive them that treſpaſs againſt" "me." The paſſing ſentence was poſtponed, and the King again earneſtly requeſted the Commiſſioners not only to ſpare the lives of the criminals, but even to acquit them, as he forgave them all, preſent or not preſent. But ſtill we do not know how the matter will end.

Venice, Auguſt 4. The action between the Turks and Ruſſians, at Sileſtria, was very bloody The Turks, after the firſt attack, in which they had the advantage, left their intrenchments and retired into the town, which, with the cannon they left in their camp, the Ruſſians battered, till the arrival of 20,000 more Turks; who were beaten back on four different attacks; but on the fifth, put the Ruſſians into diſorder; and it is ſaid, had 10,000 killed on the ſpot. They retired towards the Danube, leaving behind, their baggage, camp, and 36 pieces of cannon. [*Query, which of them was it that retired?*]

Thorn, Aug. 6. The Pruſſian troops which for ſome time lay before this city have ſuddenly marched off on a private expedition, ſaid to be to Courland, on an affair of the firſt and moſt immediate conſequence, ſo that there are not now, in the whole city and it's territories, above four hundred of the Pruſſian military. However, the troops which have marched off are expected back in time, as M. Duraſchin, his Pruſſian Majeſty's Miniſter here, has informed the Magiſtracy that the King his maſter means to take the city of Thorn under his protection, and in caſe of any oppoſition, has plainly intimated that force will be uſed.

Berlin, Aug. 7. By the motions that have been obſerved amongſt our troops, at different times, within theſe laſt eighteen months, and by the warlike preparations which have been carried on thro' all his Pruſſian Majeſty's dominions during that time, it ſeems paſt all doubt that peace will not continue long. All the new troops are ordered into the different fortifications, and the old ones have received orders to march towards the Poliſh territories. Magazines are forming in ſuch abundance that a war of ten years continuance would not conſume them; and within this fortnight orders have been given for altering all the ſoldiers muſkets to enable them to fire more expeditiouſly, and that their ſhot may do execution at a greater diſtance.

Vienna, Aug. 7. The Emperor arrived at Lemberg on the 30th paſt, in perfect health; but the preciſe time of his return to this city is not yet known.

Dreſden, Aug. 11. From the 25th paſt to the 9th of this month we have had continual rains, which have done very conſiderable damage to the harveſt in theſe parts; which is the more unfortunate on account of the deſtruction of the corn in the neighbouring mountains of Bohemia, by the violent ſtorms of hail laſt month.

Lower Elbe, Aug. 12. The Emperor of Germany, attended by his beſt Generals, is daily expected in Poland; and his troops, from every corner of his dominions, are in full march towards the Poliſh and Turkiſh territories. His new acquired provinces in Poland are daily fortifying, and his troops there are augmenting every day, and every thing is put in the beſt poſture of defence. The King of Pruſſia obſerves the ſame order, and with 150,000 of the beſt diſciplined troops, ſeems to be determined to execute his plan; and, in all probability, will take up his next Winter's quarters at Conſtantinople. Several great (according to the old ſtyle) powers in Europe are watching every motion of theſe wiſe and politic Princes, with the utmoſt jealouſy, and ſeem very active in their cabinets to prevent the plan of the three united powers from being carried into execution, both in the ſouth and north, and are preparing to oppoſe them both by ſea and land, ſo that we may conclude that a general war is very near taking place in Europe.

A humorous politician here remarks how effects vary from their cauſes, and particularly with reſpect to the preſent war. It was begun merely to enable the King of Poland to keep the poſſeſſion of his throne, and no body imagined that any other power would be concerned in it, yet Pruſſia and Auſtria have found means to rob Poland, without controul; and the King of Sweden, finding the great powers buſy, in dividing the ſpoil, has made himſelf arbitrary, contrary to the conſtitution of that kingdom, and the political ſyſtem of Europe. The King of Denmark has gained the Grand Duchy of Holſtein, to which he never could have pretended, had not the Czarina ſtood in need of his aſſiſtance againſt the Turks, and was obliged to buy him off for fear of his falling in with ſome Chriſtian powers, whoſe intereſt it may be to oppoſe her preſent deſigns. France has privately received ſeveral remittances from Conſtantinople, and expects far larger, and to be ſole arbiter, in caſe of a general war, though this ſhould rather fall to Great-Britain. Holland, as uſual, enriches herſelf by ſerving both parties. Thus almoſt every ſtate in Europe finds intereſt in a war which was begun merely to ſupport the King of Poland, while, in all probability, Ponjaniſky will be reduced to the condition of Staniſlaus, or Theodore the late King of Corſica.

We are informed by good authority, that his Pruſſian Majeſty has requeſted the Court of Peterſburgh to recall Count Golowkin from his commiſſion at Dantzick, as he is determined to ſend ſix regiments into that city, and to uſe force to make them comply, as right and reaſon has failed.

LONDON, *Auguſt* 17.

The Prince of Wales, we are told, aſked a great Perſonage yeſterday ſe'nnight, if he might aſk his uncles to come and celebrate his birth day, for he ſaid he ſhould like for them to partake of the pleaſure as well as any of the company that would be there.

Yeſterday being the birth-day of his Royal Highneſs Prince Frederick, Biſhop of Oſnaburgh, his Majeſty's ſecond ſon, who entered the 11th year of his age, their Majeſties received the compliments of the nobility on the occaſion, at Kew.

A Court of Aldermen will be held in a few days, for the purpoſe of receiving reports from ſeveral of the city committees, which reports will be the laſt made by the ſaid committees in the preſent Mayoralty.

We are told that 1,380,600l. were iſſued for *ſecret* ſervices during the laſt ten years of Sir Robert Walpole's adminiſtration. If Lord North would oblige us with the ſum total of the money iſſued for *ſecret* ſervice during his adminiſtration, it would be a means of ſolving thoſe difficulties that ariſe from our not knowing how government appropriates the large ſums of money that are annually raiſed.

The Premier ſaid a few days ago, that there would be very little buſineſs for Parliament the enſuing winter, and that for once he might promiſe himſelf a ſerene ſeſſion. We know he is a great prophet, therefore hope the above will turn out a true propheſy.

'Tis remarkable, ſays a correſpondent, that the price of bread in England is always fluctuating, although we grow corn enough at all times, and more than enough for our own conſumption, without ſending to foreign markets; and that in Holland, where they grow little or no corn, but are intirely ſupplied by foreign markets, the bread is never raiſed, the prudent care of the magiſtrates preſerving the public from falling a prey to the inſatiable avarice of villainous monopolizers.

Extract of a letter from Vienna, Auguſt 4.

"A treaty is now on the point of concluſion between his Imperial Majeſty of Germany, the Empreſs of Ruſſia, and the King of Pruſſia, wherein theſe ſaid powers promiſe their mutual guarantee to protect and defend all their dominions, either in or out of Europe, with all their rights and privileges, particularly thoſe of trade, which the ſaid powers reſpectively enjoy; and if the contracting powers ſhould be attacked or moleſted in the above particulars, that then the aforeſaid parties ſhall furniſh reſpectively the following ſuccours, ſix weeks after the demand. His Imperial Majeſty of Germany ſix thouſand horſe, and twelve thouſand foot; the Empreſs of Ruſſia five thouſand horſe, and ten thouſand foot; and his Pruſſian Majeſty four thouſand horſe, and eight thouſand foot. But if the party attacked or injured chuſes to be ſupplied with ſhips of war, or tranſports, or money, then the other parties ſhall furniſh ſhips or money, in proportion to the expence of the troops above ſtipulated. And if the abovesaid ſuccours are not ſufficient to redreſs the wrongs of the injured party, the contracting powers then agree to furniſh more forces, and even to declare war againſt the aggreſſor. That the contracting parties ſhall endeavour to invite other powers, eſpecially Great-Britain, France, and Sweden, to guarantee this treaty. That any diſpute ariſing reſpecting the affairs of the kingdom of Poland, ſhall be decided by the three laſt-mentioned powers. And the contracting parties agree not to furniſh the ſaid contingents, in caſe of a war with either of the laſt mentioned powers, but each ſhall act in that reſpect without the aid of the other."

Letters from South America ſay, that in that part of the world the ſeas ſwarm with Spaniſh men of war, which come there in order to re-eſtabliſh the Spaniards in their former poſſeſſions in the iſland of Liconia, out of which they have been drove by the Chieleſians and Sengles, the natives of that place. The ſame letters ſay, that the Spaniards will find a difficult matter to carry their deſire into execution, as they are a powerful and numerous people, and have fortified the city of Baldivia, and other places, being determined not to live under the Spaniſh government, having ſeverely felt the cruelty of the Alceides for many years paſt, which was the real cauſe of murdering them, to free themſelves from the Spaniſh yoke.

There never was known ſo few Engliſh families at Lyons, Bruſſels, Paris, or Verſailles, as are there this ſummer. We are glad to hear that the Engliſh Nobility and Gentry begin to ſee their folly in ſpending their money amongſt our enemies; certainly they may find amuſements in their own country full as ſatisfactory as they can at the above places, which muſt heighten that ſatisfaction, by knowing that in ſpending their money at home, they relieve thouſands of poor people who otherwiſe would be ſtarving.

Aug. 18. This day his Majeſty was pleaſed to inveſt the Earl of Northington with the Enſigns of the moſt antient and moſt noble order of the Thiſtle.

Aug. 20. An authentic letter from Alexandria, received at Marſeilles, mentions, that the victory gained over the army of Ali Bey has occaſioned another rebellon in Egypt and Little Syria; the Chaics could not agree in dividing amongſt them the prey and treaſures of Ali Bey, and at laſt beared arms againſt each other; the Muſurians, Arabians and Carabines, joined the adherents of Ali Bey and deſtroy every thing they meet with in Syria and Egypt. The Bacha of Damaſcus took advantage of the opportunity, and put himſelf at the head of the rebels, by which event the inhabitants are worſe off than before.

In Europe ſays a correſpondent, there are *ſix and twenty languages* at leaſt. *Four* of them are derived from the Latin; that is, Italian, French, Spaniſh, and Portugueſe. *Eight* of them from the ancient Teotiſk; that is, Saxon, Dutch, Engliſh, Daniſh, Norwegian, Swediſh, Icelandiſh, and Greenlandiſh. *Eight* more from the ancient Illyrick; that is, Dalmarian, Sclavonian, Carniolan, Bohemian, Hungarian, Poliſh, Muſcovite, and Tartar. And *ſix* more to theſe; that is, Albaneſe, Byſcayen, Welſh, and Iriſh, together with the modern Greek and Turkiſh. This is allowed to be a pretty exact enumeration of the languages of Europe.

A letter from Copenhagen, dated Aug. 3, ſays, "The officers of the Ruſſian fleet in our roads, who went on ſhore, and are at preſent in this city, were ſuddenly ordered to go on board their reſpective veſſels, as the whole fleet, commanded by Vice Admiral Baſsbal, had juſt received orders to return for Revel, where they are required to be the beginning of next month. The building of new ſhips, and preparing of old ones, is ſtill carried on with the utmoſt expedition and the report ſtill prevails that our ſquadron is actually deſtined into the Mediterranean in her Imperial Majeſty's ſervice.

Advices from Prague inform us, that on the 30th ult. a courier paſſed our city in his way from Warſaw to Vienna, by whom we learn, that the remainder of the Ruſſian army from the battle near Siliſtria luckily repaſſed the Danube to join the grand army. Count Potocky, the Chief of the Poliſh confederacy, paſſed this city the day before yeſterday in his way to Conſtantinople. He publicly declared, that he is called by the Divan in order to take the command of a large body of Turks, which are determined to enter Poland, and to join with the confederates in Lithau to fight once more for the Poliſh liberty.

By ſome advices lately received from our Ambaſſador at Peterſburg, it ſeems that the Ruſſians expect to poſſeſs themſelves of Conſtantinople by Chriſtmas. There ſeems, however, little proſpect of this at preſent, but things that ſeem impoſſible to us may to them ſeem very attainable.

A long ſtruggle, during the whole courſe of the Winter, being indirectly made againſt Lord North by the Bloomſbury party, (with Lord Gower, who wants to be firſt Lord of the Treaſury, at their head) to no purpoſe, a direct application was made a few days ago to a Great Perſonage, whoſe reply was, "I have the greateſt good wiſhes for my Lord Gower, but the experience I have had of my Lord North's ſervices leaves me under no neceſſity of making a new trial."

Aug. 21. A Gentleman, who arrived laſt Wedneſday from Turin, gives an account that the King of Sardinia has augmented his army to 100,000 men, all well trained to arms, which he intends to keep as an army of obſervation, to watch the motions of the King of Pruſſia. He further ſays, that according to all appearance, and the preparations that he ſaw making in Italy, and thoſe parts of Germany he paſſed through, it cannot be long before a war will break out amongſt thoſe powers, as the King of Pruſſia is looked upon with a jealous eye on account of his ſeizing on part of the dominions of the King of Poland.

Aug. 23. The following paragraph is inſerted in the Edinburgh Advertiſer, which arrived on Saturday:—"By a gentleman who arrived here on Sunday from Spain, we have the following intelligence: That an order came down from Madrid to Cadiz on the 5th ult. for the ſhips that are ready, to ſail immediately for South-America; a galleon that arrived at Cadiz on the 28th of June having brought advice, that the Chileſians, after taking Baldivia, had been joined by great numbers of Indians from Peru, and tribes lying eaſt of Cordeleirians des Andes, and had directed their march for the city Imperial, which they took after a ſtout reſiſtance made by the Spaniards; put all to the ſword, and, after pillaging the city, ſet it on fire. They then directed their courſe for St. Jago, in ſouth lat. 34. and weſt long. 77. the capital of the Spaniards in Chili, the Governor of which was preparing to meet them; he has ſent advice with the above galleon, that if he does not receive timely ſuccours from Old Spain, he will be unable to withſtand the attacks of theſe barbarians.

We hear that laſt week the Pruſſian Ambaſſador received three different packets from Berlin, which occaſioned divers conferences between his Excellency and the Secretaries of State.

Extract of a letter from Conſtantinople, July 5.

"Upwards of twenty thouſand pounds have been employed here, even ſince the month of March laſt, in fortifying the city by a ſtrong wall, and ditches of circumvallation, thirty feet deep, flanked at equal diſtances with ſtrong towers. The work is juſt compleated, and is, I think, not to be ſtormed by any force whatever

It is reported that General Paoli has very recently refuſed the moſt flattering offers from the Empreſs of Ruſſia.

An addition of one thouſand pounds per annum, it is ſaid, is to be made to the ſalary of Sir Baſil Keith, the new appointed Governor of Jamaica.

Some buſineſs, it is ſaid, is now negotiating between the King of Sardinia and the King of Great-Britain. This buſineſs our wiſe Dutch politicians, or rather our wiſer Engliſh politicians, who date this advice from the Hague, ſay, may probably be of ſuch a nature as to enable us to diſcover the deſigns and projects of the Courts of France, Spain and Pruſſia.

We are informed that Mr Hume is going to continue his hiſtory of England to the preſent period; and we are alſo convinced that Mrs. Macaulay will.

The Emperor of Morocco demanded of our Court the aſſiſtance of ſeveral engineers and warlike ſtores for his intended new works, which has been refuſed. Should a war take place between us and Spain, it is very likely the ſupply of proviſions to Gibraltar will be ſtopped, which will be of very fatal conſequence to us.

Orders are ſent to the Tower for 2000 ſtands of ſmall arms to be got ready for exportation to Jamaica, on Government account with all ſpeed.

The aboliſhing ſlavery in Bohemia is already attended with ſuch good effects, that it is thought that kingdom will ſhortly become the granary of the empire.

It may be depended on that neither the coin act, nor the Eaſt-India regulating bill, will undergo any alterations this winter.

By private letters from a very reſpectable perſonage at Vienna we are informed, that the Emperor, at the repeated ſolicitations of his mother, is very willing to reſign his uſurped claims to, and poſſeſſion of, territory in Poland, and has communicated his intentions accordingly to the Empreſs of Ruſſia, who is as ready to do the ſame. The only barrier to this act of juſtice is, we are told, the King of Pruſſia, who would not liſten to the propoſal.

By the ſame advice it is very poſitively declared, that in caſe the peace with the Turks ſucceeds upon the Ruſſian plan, the Emperor will have no trifling acceſſion to his dominions, viz. Moldavia, and a reſtitution of ſuch provinces as the Porte had long ſince taken from the Houſe of Auſtria.

Extract of a letter from Paris, dated Aug. 14.

"We are aſſured here that repreſentations have been lately made to the Court of Verſailles, by the Miniſters of Great-Britain and the States General, reſpecting the naval armament ſtill kept fitted out for Sea at Toulon, when the French Miniſtry aſſured theſe two Miniſters that that armament was not intended to act againſt either of their maſters, but was meant to defend the intereſt of France, which it was apprehended would be ſoon attacked on the ſide of the Mediterranean."

By a gentleman who arrived on Sunday night from France we have undoubted intelligence, that the French are very buſy at Breſt in getting a large fleet ready, and that they had already nine ſhips of the line, and four frigates completely rigged and manned, ready to ſail on the ſhorteſt notice.

It is an undoubted fact that the Dutch have received orders for upwards of five hundred tons of ſhot and ſhells for the uſe of the French, half of which, it is ſaid, are for Spain.

Extract of a letter from Hamburgh, Aug. 6.

"According to credible advices, Europe will very ſoon have a crowned head more. The part of Poland poſſeſſed by the Auſtrians will form a kingdom, which is to be given as a dowry to an Auſtrian Princeſs, who is to be married to Prince Henry of Pruſſia, who is to be inveſted with the dignity of a crown; and in caſe he ſhould die without iſſue, his kingdom is to be incorporated to Pruſſia, by which means the Houſes of Auſtria and Pruſſia would be entirely united by time, as the Emperor has no iſſue, and will in all probability remain unmarried."

By a letter from a Scotch officer in the Ruſſian ſervice, to a merchant in London, dated from the Banks of the Danube, we are well informed, that the Ruſſians, in the ſeveral ſkirmiſhes with the

Turks, have loſt upwards of 20,000 men this campaign; and that for want of men, as well as provender, General Romanzow was obliged to repaſs the Danube, whilſt the Turkiſh army abounded both in men and ammunition of every ſort. The Turkiſh army conſiſted of more than 150,000 men, whilſt the Ruſſian conſiſted but of 55,000 at moſt; ſo that however intrepid their troops were, they could not oppoſe a hoſt of three to one againſt them.

It is very poſitively aſſured that both Ruſſians and Turks are very intent upon a peace, under the mediation of neutral powers; and to facilitate which, the Ruſſians have abated the grand preliminary, that has been hitherto the grand obſtacle to it; from theſe diſpoſitions there is no doubt of a peace, and that immediately, between theſe two belligerant empires.

Auguſt 24. A correſpondent obſerves, that ſhould the Duke of Richmond go over and reſide in North America, as has lately been ſuggeſted, he would ſoon be the moſt conſiderable ſubject that ever lived in any country, and ſtand a very good chance for being an E—— in a few years.

Auguſt 25. Nothing can more evidently prove the ill conduct or miſmanagement of the affairs of the Eaſt-India Company, than their becoming exporters of tea to America; a paltry tranſaction, unworthy of one of the greateſt aſſociated bodies in Europe.

It is expected that, in conſequence of the laconic refuſal given by a great Perſonage to Lord Gower, his Lordſhip will reſign.

We are informed that, in conſequence of the Marquis of Kinſale's viſit here, a coalition is likely to take place in a ſiſter kingdom, and that the preſent Lord Lieutenant will be continued in his important office.

The Spaniards are very buſy at Ferrol and Carthagena, in equipping a large fleet, and great encouragment is given to ſailors who enter. Proclamations are iſſued.

A letter from Lubeck, dated Auguſt 12, ſays, "Monſ. de la Potterie, his Daniſh Majeſty's Miniſter to our city, ſet out from hence the day before yeſterday for Copenhagen; whoſe ſudden departure has occaſioned many conjectures here, ſome aſſerting that the King of Sweden has made known his pretenſions to this city, and the whole biſhoprick of Lubeck."

Auguſt 26. The Miniſtry are much embarraſſed at this time, how to take an active part in the troubles on the Continent, without riſking a war with ſome of the parties, as the keeping their faith with the courts of Verſailles, Vienna, Peterſburgh, Berlin, and the Porte, ſeems a matter of much concern, in our preſent ſituation.

Orders are given from the War-Office, for three regiments of foot to hold themſelves in readineſs, to embark on the firſt notice, for New-England.

The known worthineſs of the Earl of Dartmouth, gives hopes, the difference between the mother country and the colonies, will be amicably adjuſted.

The whole revenue of the civil officers that are to go out to India, together with that of their ſeveral dependants, have been calculated by an Eaſt-India proprietor, generally well informed, and they appear to amount to no leſs a ſum than 200,000l. per annum.

Yeſterday there was a full Board of Admiralty, at which Lord Sandwich aſſiſted, and ſome freſh inſtructions were ſent to the Commiſſioners of the different dock-yards, for expediting the men of war intended for the Mediterranean ſervice.

The repeated accounts received by the Miniſtry of the great preparations making by the Spaniards, not only in their naval departments, but alſo in their land forces, which are conſiderably augmented, has occaſioned ſome freſh inſtructions to be ſent to the Governors of Gibraltar and Minorca, and alſo to Sir Peter Dennis, commander of his Majeſty's fleet on that ſtation.

The frequency of couriers paſſing to and from the different Courts of Europe, with the many conferences and cabinet councils held, give reaſon to think ſomething extraordinary is on the carpet.

An offer has been made on the part of the Porte, highly advantageous to the commerce of theſe kingdoms, on certain conditions, which are now under conſideration; and a reſolution is ſaid to be taken, to have and keep up a reſpectable ſquadron in the Mediterranean.

A letter from a foreign officer in the Ruſſian army ſays, "It is but doing juſtice to the Turks to ſay, that in the ſeveral engagements before Siliſtria, and in other places acroſs the Danube, they ſhewed inſtances of the moſt intrepid courage, and that many of them carried their animoſities to ſuch lengths, that after they were wounded, and lying on the field, they raiſed themſelves up once more in order to hamſtring with their couteaux the Ruſſian horſes that rode by them."

Capt. Jenkins, of the Favourite, arrived at Salonica from Conſtantinople, gives an account of a French frigate of 30 guns being arrived at Salonica, in twenty days from Marſeilles, the Captain of which ſays the French had declared war againſt the Tuniſians.

Extract of a letter from Amſterdam, Auguſt 20.

"By a Scheveling boat I have an opportunity of ſending you this important information, that by a courier arrived laſt night at the Hague, from Paris, Madame Barré is diſgraced. The Choiſeuil party are triumphant; and war will be declared againſt England in leſs than ten days. The H— and V—now ſend orders to ſell inſtantly out of our funds."

Extract of a letter from Paris, Auguſt 17.

"Our Charge d' Affaires is poſitively ordered to leave London, and to give directions for the ſale of every thing belonging to our Ambaſſador.

"Our commiſſaries de Cheveaux are ordered to leave England with all the horſes bought up for the ſervice of our cavalry, and to diſcontinue their contracts, as they now ceaſe.

"A Marſhal of France will leave Paris to-morrow, and command the camp of forty battallions now forming at Liſle.

"Another Marſhal is appointed to the command of our grand camp. All our officers are poſting to their quarters, and we are now chanting the veſpers of a glorious war, which we regard with the ſame certainty as ſun-riſe."

Extract of a letter from the Hague, Auguſt 23.

"Authentic advices have been received from Hungary, that the Turks are forming ſome great deſigns which they are determined to execute in the courſe of the preſent month, the Porte having abſolutely rejected the laſt propoſitions made by the court of Ruſſia. Theſe letters add, that there is a probability of affairs being amicably adjuſted between the republic of Poland, and the Court of Vienna, relative to the portion of Poland which falls to the lot of that court.

It is ſaid that the duty on tea, intended for North-America, is, by order of the treaſury, to be paid in London.

Arrived at Briſtol the Sally, Anderſon, from North-Carolina, and the Neptune, Leybourne, from Virginia.

On the 24th of Auguſt died at Hagley park, the elegant, eloquent, virtuous, venerable, and truly noble GEORGE LORD LITTLETON.

NEW-YORK, *October* 21.

Private letters from London, mention the defeat of the Ruſſians by the Turks; but accounts are ſo various, we know not what to depend upon.

Monday laſt, the ſhip Pearl, Captain Richard Tucker, arrived here in 6 weeks and 6 days from Glaſgow, with 280 paſſengers, many of whom appear to be genteel people of conſiderable property: On the paſſage, about 25 children died of the ſmall-pox.

Laſt Friday morning was diſtributed about town, a printed advertiſement, propoſing, at 12 o'clock the ſame day, at the Coffee-houſe, a meeting of the inhabitants, to conſult, and agree upon a proper manner of ſignifying their thanks to the Captains of the London ſhips belonging to this port, and the Merchants to whom they were addreſſed, for their patriotic conduct, in refuſing to take from the Eaſt-India Company on freight, a quantity of tea, on which a duty, laid by the Britiſh Parliament, was made payable in America, on importation. Notwithſtanding the ſhortneſs of the notice, moſt of the Merchants, and many other inhabitants met at the time and place appointed, when the following addreſs was drawn up, read, and unanimouſly approved by the company preſent:

Gentlemen,

YOUR prudent conduct in refuſing the freight of the Eaſt-India Company's Tea, juſtly merits the approbation and applauſe of every well-wiſher to the liberties of this or any other country.

The inſidious purpoſe of levying the duty in America, and taking off a much greater in England, is equally manifeſt and deteſtable; being nothing leſs than to eſtabliſh the odious precedent of *raiſing a revenue in America.* But it is a happineſs to the inhabitants of this colony, and we truſt to every other on this extenſive continent, that STAMP OFFICERS, and TEA COMMISSIONERS, will ever be held in equal eſtimation.

The tribute therefore of our moſt grateful thanks, is moſt juſtly due, and is now hereby moſt heartily rendered to the truly patriotic Merchants and Maſters of veſſels in London, who, by their virtuous example, contributed ſo eminently to diſcountenance a meaſure which ought to be oppoſed by all *good* men, as contrary to every principle of *Britiſh Liberty,* and therefore cannot but incur the juſt indignation and reſentment of the much injured Americans.

Several writers in the Boſton papers of the 14th inſt. expreſs the ſame ſentiments of the tea expected from London, as the people of New-York and Philadelphia, whoſe conduct they highly approve, and ſtrongly urge their countrymen to imitate. The Maſters of all their London veſſels too, they expect, like thoſe of New-York and Philadelphia, will refuſe to bring any tea to America while the duty remains.

Wheat is greatly fallen in England, on account of the large ſupplies from Maryland, and other ports in America. The very fine proſpects they have of plentiful crops in Great-Britain, has alſo contributed to reduce the price.

By letters from London, and from good authority, we are aſſured that the Eaſt-India Company have determined upon ſending three veſſels with tea, one of them for Boſton, another for Philadelphia, and the third for this port, and it is moſt confidently aſſerted, that no duty will be paid upon thoſe teas in America.

PHILADELPHIA, *October* 5.

Extract of a letter from Liſbon, dated Auguſt 26.

"Here are large quantities of flour which the holders would take any price for, owing to the badneſs of the quality, which greatly hurts the ſale of that which is good; and ſhould any more hard and ſour flour be ſuffered to be exported from Philadelphia, your flour will intirely looſe its credit: Therefore it is the duty of all the merchants in your city, to look into and remedy ſo great an evil."

Capt. Stuart, from Jamaica, on the 5th inſtant, in lat. 30 : 30, long. 68, ſpoke a ſloop from New-York for North-Carolina, out 4 days.—Capt. Stuart ſailed in company with the ſhip Nancy, Capt. Cunningham, for Liverpool.

The brig Content, Capt. Hervey, from Jamaica for this port, is loſt on the Commanders.

Capt. M'Carty from Bourdeaux, on the 26th of Auguſt, in lat. 46 : 9, long. 30 : 9, ſpoke a ſhip from St. Chriſtophers for Briſtol: On the 29th, in lat. 44 : 41, long. 35 : 18, ſpoke a brig, Capt. William Knox, from Cowes, with 180 Palatines on board, for this port, out 5 weeks: On the 5th ult. in lat. 40 : 6, long. 42 : 14, ſpoke the ſloop William, Capt. Garner, belonging to Boſton, who had been out 5 months a whaling, but had met with no ſucceſs: On the 30th, in lat. 39 : 30, long. 74, ſpoke a ſloop from Liſbon for Rhode-Iſland, but it being in the night could not learn who ſhe was: On the 6th inſt. 15 leagues E. by S. of the Capes, ſpoke a brig from Jamaica for New-York, out 30 days.

MARRIED. Dr. SAMUEL DICK, of Salem, to Miſs SALLY SINICKSON, daughter of ANDREW SINICKSON, Eſq; of Penn's Neck, in the county of Salem.

On Monday forenoon laſt, after a ſevere and tedious indiſpoſition, which he bore with chriſtian reſignation, died, in the fifty-eighth year of his age, ISAAC JONES, Eſq; of this city, univerſally eſteemed and regretted as one of the honeſteſt men, and moſt uſeful members of the community.

He was long an *Alderman,* and for two ſucceſſive years *Mayor,* of this city. He was Preſident of the Courts of *Quarter-Seſſions* and *Common-Pleas,* a Manager of the *Hoſpital,* and a Truſtee and Treaſurer of the *College,* in all which ſtations he acquitted himſelf with dignity, integrity, and ſuch diligent attention to buſineſs, that he ſeems to have conſidered himſelf as living *only* for the ſervice of his country.—It is for the intereſt of mankind that ſuch characters ſhould be diſtinguiſhed by the juſt tribute of praiſe! His remains were depoſited yeſterday in the *Baptiſt* meeting-houſe, attended by a vaſt number of his reſpectful fellow-citizens.

We hear that the ſpacious and elegant *Edifice,* erected for a GRAMMAR SCHOOL, in the borough of *Wilmington,* New-Caſtle county, is now ready for the reception of ſcholars, and will be *opened* on Tueſday next, the 26th inſtant, at 11 o,clock in the forenoon, when the ſcholars will proceed from the old ſchool-houſe to the *new-building,* where they will be examined, and deliver ſundry exerciſes ſuitable to the occaſion, in the preſence of his *Honour* the GOVERNOR of the province, the *Truſtees* of the ſchool, and ſuch other friends of literature as pleaſe to attend.

The Honourable the PROPRIETARIES of the province, have been pleaſed to grant their *Charter* of incorporation to twenty-four gentlemen, partly reſiding in New Caſtle county, and partly in the city of Philadelphia, for the government of this ſchool; whoſe names, with the propoſed plan of inſtruction, the rules of admiſſion, the ſtated times of viſitation, the price of board, &c. will be given to the public, in ſome of our future papers.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA.

INWARD ENTRIES.

Ship Warwick, C. Smith, Liſbon.
Ship Rebecca and Suſanna, R. Calion, Liſbon.
Brig Harriot, P. Young, Liſbon.
Brig Lovely Mary, C. M'Carty, Bourdeaux.
Brig New Speedwell, R. Wilſon, Honduras.
Ship Sally, S. Covel, Liſbon.
Ship Hetty, E. Davis, Liſbon.
Brig Elizabeth, C. Stuart, Jamaica.
Ship Friendſhip, W. M'Culloch, N. Caſtle on Del.
Sloop Peace & Plenty, R. Mumford, Rhode iſland.
Schooner Lydia, G. Bears, Cape Cod.
Sloop Friendſhip, W. Grunnel, Rhode-Iſland.
Sloop North Carolina Packet, A. Dyer, New-York.
Ship Lydia, T. Dean, Liverpool.
Snow Nancy, T. Crookes, Briſtol.
Ship Severn, J. Hathorn, Briſtol.
Ship Charming Molly, R. Gill, Portſmouth.
Brig Charlotte, R. Montgomery, Gibraltar.

OUTWARDS.

Sloop Eſther, J. Paine, Halifax.
Ship Pennſylvania Packet, P. Oſborne, Vigo.
Ship Betſey, S. Hood, Briſtol.
Ship Lyon, J. Lyon, Corunna.

CLEARED.

Brig Georgia Packet, G. Bunner, Georgia.
Snow Britannia, R. Eyres, Maryland.
Ship Two Brothers, R. Adams, Virginia.
Brig Globe, J. Cox, Liſbon.
Brig London, W. Caſteen, Grenadoes.
Brig King George, B. Dehlyn, Jamaica.
Brig Adventure, T. Courſer, North Carolina.
Brig Prince of Wales, T. Maſon, South Carolina.
Sloop Sally, T. Alberſon, New-York.
Snow Venus, G. Atkinſon, Barbados.
Brig Nancy, D. Vanvoorhees, St. Croix.

* * *

TO-MORROW,
AT ONE O'CLOCK, AT
JOHN HART's
VENDUE-STORE,
At the corner of SOUTH and FRONT-STREETS,
Will begin the SALE of a large and neat aſſortment of
MERCHANDIZE,
HOUSHOLD FURNITURE,
WEARING APPAREL, &c.

October 21ſt, 1773.

TO BE SOLD OR LET,
At a very reaſonable rate,

A LARGE tract of land, ſituate in Auguſta county, in the colony of Virginia, about eight or nine miles from Staunton (the county town) on which ſaid tract is a fine never failing ſtream of ſpring water, never diſcommoded by froſts or freſhes, having ſeveral fine falls within 30 or 40 feet of each other, ſuitable for water works: Alſo another very fine ſtream, ſuitable for ſuch purpoſes, emptying itſelf into Middle river, about fifty yards below the lower Falls, and within, half a mile of it is alſo a large body of iron ore, reckoned by the beſt judges to be extraordinary good, with much timber on the ſame land. The whole appears to be an excellent ſituation, as well on account of the good iron ore, the nearneſs and plenty of timber, the falls of the water as other natural advantages for carrying on the moſt ſucceſsful iron works compleatly, to the greateſt advantage, as a like plenty of timber and iron ore on the neighbouring adjoining lands, to be now had at the eaſieſt rates, will be a never failing ſupply to ſuch works in time to come. Eaſy acceſs may be had to a ſea port, as it lies on the trading roads back from Holſton and Green Briar rivers, and is not quite 115 miles down to the next ſea port in Virginia; the extreme cheapneſs of all kinds of proviſion in thoſe parts, recompences well for the ſaid diſtance, and will render any gentleman's undertaking of and erecting iron works there very eaſy and profitable to himſelf, as it alſo lies in the direct way of the trade of iron, for the back parts, where in the new back ſettlements it is moſt wanted. The terms will be made eaſy, and all poſſible encouragement and aſſiſtance given to the undertaker, who on receiving the premiſes will admire the many natural advantages of the ſituation, for ſucceſsfully carrying on iron works there, in the compleateſt manner to the beſt advantage. Further information may be had of the owner John Poage, Deputy Surveyor of Auguſta county aforeſaid, living on the premiſes.

JOHN POAGE.

Juſt imported in the ſhip Severn, James Hathorn, Maſter, from Briſtol, and to be ſold by
STOCKER AND WHARTON,
At their ſtore below the Drawbridge,

GROUND white lead in kegs; 3d. 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. and 20d. nails; 2 and a half and 2 and a quarter inch ſheathing ditto; hob ditto; beſt pale ale in hogſheads, and Taunton ale in hampers; 7 by 9, 10 by 8, 11 by 8, 11 by 9, and 13 by 11 window glaſs in boxes; iron pots from 1 to 15 gallons; round and flat gallon, half gallon, and quart bottles in crates; hemp of an excellent quality; forge hammers; bundles of iron hoops; currants in kegs; boxes and kegs of pipes; writing paper; ſcythes and frying pans: Alſo Jamaica ſpirits; coffee; ſugar; indigo; &c. &c.

FOR BRISTOL,
THE SHIP
BETSEY,
SEYMOUR HOOD, Maſter;

IS a good veſſel, well accommodated for paſſengers; chief of her cargo being ready to go on board, will ſail with all convenient ſpeed. For freight or paſſage apply to THOMAS CLIFFORD and SONS, or ſaid maſter on board, at their wharf.

Juſt arrived in ſaid ſhip from Briſtol, a parcel of young healthy BOYS and MEN, chiefly brought up in the country, among which are a few tradeſmen, a carpenter, joiner, plane maker, taylor, and a baker, whoſe times are to be diſpoſed of by applying as above.

Imported in the Betſey, Captain Hood, from Briſtol, and to be ſold by
THOMAS CLIFFORD AND SONS,
At their ſtore in Water-ſtreet,

A LARGE aſſortment of iron caſtings, conſiſting of pots, kettles, bake ovens, tea kettles, chaiſe and cart boxes, ſaſh weights, chimney backs and ſide plates, half hundred and ſmaller weights; alſo ſmiths vices and anvils, frying pans, ſhovels and tongs, bundels of ſhovels, locks and hinges, an aſſortment of pewter, fine drawn and common nails, from 3d. to 20d. Taylor's window glaſs, crates of ſheet glaſs, boxes of pipes aſſorted, tin plates; likewiſe cables from 7 to 13 inch, with a variety of other cordage; Kiddall's beſt ſail cloth, a few jugs of currants and raiſins, hampers of beer, and a parcel of neat FORGE HAMMERS, made by R. GETLEY and Co. and JONES and Co. of approved quality.

JOHN NICHOLS,
Juſt arrived in the Mary and Elizabeth, Captain Meſnard, from London, and has brought with him a general aſſortment of GOODS, ſuitable to the ſeaſon, amongſt which are,

A LARGE and compleat aſſortment of broadcloths, foreſt cloths, hunters, 7 4 Bath coatings, bearſkins, ſhalloons, rattinets, callimancoes, durants, coverlids, blankets, hoſiery and hard ware; which he will ſell upon the very loweſt terms, wholeſale and retail, at his ſtore in Third-ſtreet, near the corner of Arch-ſtreet.

PHILIP MARCHINTON,
Hath imported by the laſt ſhips from London, Liverpool and Hull,

A LARGE and neat aſſortment of European and India GOODS, ſuitable to the ſeaſon, which he will ſell at the very loweſt terms, wholeſale and retail, at his new ſtore, the fourth door below the north eaſt corner of Second-ſtreet, in Market-ſtreet, amongſt which are, ſuperfine, fine, and low-priced broadcloths, of all kinds; foreſt and lambſkin cloths; coating and duffils; Engliſh and India blankets; velvets, velverets, corderies and cotton counterpains; hair and worſted ſhaggs; Ruſſia and Iriſh ſheetings and linens; cotton chintzes and callicoes; ſattins and peelongs, flowered and plain; ſilk and worſted ſtockings, gloves, mitts, cap and breechespatterns; black India paduſoys and taffeties; cambricks, lawns, muſlin, and table linen; ſilk and muſlin ſpotted and plain gauzes; ticking; Flanders ticks and bed bunts; handkerchiefs and ribbons; bombazeen, blue and black ruſſel; 17 and 20 inch calimancoes; double and ſingle cambletteeſ, ſtripe, changeable and plain; crape, dorſettees, grograms and bird-eyes; double and ſingle damaſk, meſſinets, and Mecklenburgs; ſhalloons, rattinets, durants and tammies; jewellery and cutlery; and almoſt every article commonly imported.

N. B. As the ſaid MARCHINTON doth import and buy every article from the very beſt market, he flatters himſelf, that it is in his power to ſell as low as any ſhop or ſtore in the city, and he is determined to make it his particular ſtudy, to pleaſe all that are ſo kind as to favour him with their good cuſtom.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 20, 1773.

BATT's WINE AND SPIRIT STORE.

ON the firſt day of next month, THOMAS BATT will open his wine and ſpirit ſtore, in Water-ſtreet, a few doors ſouth of Walnut-ſtreet, where he has laid in a large and valuable collection, viz. Old genuine Madeira, Liſbon, Mountain and Teneriffe wines; remarkable old ſpirits, Weſt India rum, and brandy; with a quantity of excellent claret. He is determined to ſell any quantity from a pipe to a gallon, and to render the retailing of liquors as complete and convenient to the public as it is in the power of expence and ſtrict attention to do.

Philadelphia, October 1, 1773.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN, out of a lot near the Hoſpital, on Wedneſday night laſt, a dark brown MARE, ſeven years old, high ſpirited, about fifteen hands high, ſhod all round, paces and trots remarkably faſt, has a mealy mouth, is wide between the ears, with two white ſpots occaſioned by the ſaddle; ſhe has had the pole evil, which may be obſerved by a ſcar. Whoever will bring ſaid mare to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive THREE DOLLARS, and if ſtolen, for mare and thief the above reward, paid by

CHARLES RISK.

WANTED,

AN UPPER MAID in a large family: None need apply but ſuch as can be well recommended. Enquire of the printer hereof.

October 6th, 1773.

WHEREAS MARY DOYLE, wife of JOHN DOYLE, block-maker, in Philadelphia, has behaved to him in ſuch a manner, that he finds it impoſſible to live any longer with her: This is therefore to deſire that no perſon will truſt her on his account, as he is determined not to pay any debts of her contracting, from the date hereof.

JOHN DOYLE.

260050

For the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

THOUGH the ſubject of Negro Slavery has of late been much treated on, the evil nature of it in itſelf, and in its conſequences, been ſhown at a conſiderable length, yet I apprehend the controverſy has not yet been fully brought to the bar of God's Word, and the determinations of the Bleſſed Spirit ſpeaking in the ſcripture properly attended to; I ſhall endeavour, therefore, in the ſequel, to inveſtigate this ſubject in the light of Divine revelation, which is the ſupreme rule of deciding controverſies among PROTESTANTS.

The point to be conſidered is preciſely this: *Whether bringing the Negroes from Africa, and putting them into perpetual bondage in another country, be repugnant to the genius of Chriſtianity, or not?* We take the affirmative of this queſtion, and ſhall ſupport it by the following reaſons.

It is contrary to the *law of Nature*, whoſe precepts no way claſh with Divine revelation. For a freeman to be hurried away from his own country—tore from the embraces of his kindred and acquaintance, and condemned to ſpend the remainder of life under a load of chains in a diſtant clime, is a flagrant tranſgreſſion of the law of nature. It would weaken ſcripture authority did it ſupport what the law of nature condemns: Therefore let us proceed to what is written in our BIBLE concerning it, with all poſſible brevity.

Though it is generally ſaid that the Moſaic law favours Negro ſlavery, hear this ſtriking paſſage, Exodus xxxi, 16. "*He that ſtealeth a man and ſelleth him, or he be found in his hands, he ſhall ſurely be put to death.*"

This law made no diſtinction between brother or ſtranger, that is ſtolen. Whoever was convicted of this crime, was to undergo a capital puniſhment; becauſe, depriving a man of his liberty is next to depriving him of his life. True it may be replied, that the Negroes are lawfully purchaſed in Africa of thoſe nations who have taken them priſoners of war. But it is too well known, that trifles are given for the purchaſe; and that nations are excited, for the ſake of toys and baubles, to go and ſteal their neighbours, and Chriſtians become the receivers. "*Tell it not in Gath, publiſh it not in the ſtreets of Aſkelon,*" that profeſſors of the name of Jeſus are become partners in theft with Pagans. "*Whoſo is partner with a thief hateth his own ſoul.*" The law of our country makes the receiver of ſtolen goods, knowing them to be ſo, to be equally guilty with him who ſtole them. The atrocity of ſtealing muſt be greatly heightened by the value of what is ſtolen: Can any kind of theft equal man-ſtealing? The thief takes but part of our property, but this, like the grave, lays faſt hold on perſon and property, liberty, and every thing that makes this world deſirable. And as the African trade has a tendency to excite theſe blinded nations to war with one another, in order to get priſoners to ſell, it muſt involve thoſe concerned in it in the guilt of that innocent blood which is ſhed in thoſe unhallowed wars.

This practice is contrary to what is written in the New Teſtament: Let us hear with ſolemnity the words of Jeſus Chriſt, our great lawgiver, Mat. vii, 12. *Therefore all things whatſoever ye would that men ſhould do to you, do ye even ſo to them, for this is the law and the prophets,*" This golden rule of equity ſo pleaſed ALEXANDER SEVERUS, the Emperor, though a heathen, that he often quoted it in giving judgment; honoured Chriſt and favoured Chriſtians for the ſake of it; yea, had it inſcribed on the walls of his cloſet, "*Quod vis tibi fieri, fac alteri.*" By this rule we are not to do to others as they would do to us were we in their power, but we muſt put ourſelves in the place of others, and then conſider what we would deſire to be done to us. Will ſtealing and enſlaving our fellow-men ſtand the teſt of this rule? No; the practice muſt fall before it like Dagon before the ark. Our Lord tells us that this is not a new rule, for it is "*the law and the prophets.*" It is the ſum and ſubſtance of what is written in the law and the prophets, concerning the duty we owe to our neighbour. This golden rule commends the doctrine of Chriſt, but condemns the practice of chriſtians. "*Aut hoc non evangelium, aut hi non evangelici.*"—Agreeable to this muſt be the whole ſtrain of the New Teſtament. The Apoſtle Paul puts the perpetrators of this crime in the heart of a very black liſt, 1 Tim. i, 9, 10. "Murderers of fathers and murderers of mothers—manſlayers—whoremongers—them that defile themſelves with mankind—MAN STEALERS—liars—perjured perſons."

But it is time to obviate what may be objected to what has been advanced. Some may reply, that the Negroes being heathens, why may we not bring them out of their own country into this land of light? But is this the pious motive the African traders are actuated by? Or is it not rather the ſame with Demetrius, "*By this craft we have our wealth.*" Does Chriſtianity allow us to break the laws of morality in order to advance its intereſts? Did Chriſt and his Apoſtles take this method? Rom. iii, 8. *And not rather (as we be ſlanderouſly reported, and as ſome affirm that we ſay) let us do evil that good may come, whoſe damnation is juſt.*" Such a way of propagating divine knowledge may paſs current among JESUITS, but not ſound PROTESTANTS. Though it be true that many of the poor Africans have been brought to the knowledge of Chriſt, in their bondage, yet that will not ſanctify the action. It did not juſtify the conduct of Joſeph's brethren in ſelling him for a ſlave into Egypt, that Providence overruled this for the preſervation of his father's family in the days of famine. Nor will it vindicate the Jews in crucifying the Lord of glory, that his death is productive of the moſt bleſſed effects to mankind. But this illicit practice has rather a tendency to do diſſervice to the cauſe of chriſtianity, in prejudicing the minds of the Africans againſt it, ſeeing its profeſſors come among them to bind them with the chains of ſlavery. What guilt is contracted in prejudicing their minds againſt a cauſe ſo worthy of their eſteem? A cauſe which Chriſt came to reveal, and his Apoſtles ſuffered martyrdom in promoting.

But the grand ſcriptural plea for Negro ſlavery is taken from this paſſage in the Moſaic law, Lev. xxv, 44, 46. *Both thy bond men and thy bond maids which thou ſhalt have, ſhall be of the heathen that are round about you; of them ſhall ye buy bond men and bond maids. Moreover of the children of the ſtrangers that do ſojourn among you, of them ſhall ye buy, and of their families that are with you which they beget in your land, and they ſhall be your poſſeſſion. And ye ſhall take them as an inheritance for your children after you, to inherit them for a poſſeſſion; they ſhall be your bond men for ever.*" This and ſome other paſſages are looked on by ſome to be ſo ſtrong in favour of ſlavery, that it is unanſwerable. Others who are againſt ſlavery, but not knowing how to anſwer this paſſage, have wiſhed it eraſed from their bible: Therefore we ſhall conſider this more minutely. However we cannot help obſerving, that it is ſtrange to hear ſome of a deiſtical caſt flying to this as an argument in favour of ſlave-keeping. Thoſe of this ſtamp will be little awed by the determinations of the bleſſed Spirit ſpeaking in the word. But in order that we may have clear views of this point, it will be neceſſary to keep in our eye that the LORD, the *Supreme Legiſlator*, gave unto ISRAEL a three-fold law, the moral, the ceremonial and the judicial. *The moral law is that unalterable rule of right and wrong,—founded on the infinitely holy and juſt nature of God, and whereunto men, as reaſonable creatures, cannot but be indiſpenſibly bound.* This law is of the ſame force under the New Teſtament diſpenſation as under the old. *The ceremonial law was a ſyſtem of poſitive precepts about the external worſhip of God in the Old Teſtament Church, chiefly deſigned to typify Chriſt as then to come and to lead to the way of ſalvation through him.* This now is altogether abrogated, by Chriſt offering the ſacrifice of himſelf. *The judicial law was that body of laws given by God for the government of the Jews*, partly founded on the law of nature, and partly reſpecting them *as a diſtinct people from all others.* But concerning the abrogation of this law there are ſundry opinions. The Anabaptiſts and Antinomians of the laſt century did reject it altogether, as unſuitable in every part for the New Teſtament Church. But this opinion is not tenable, becauſe then all the moral precepts contained in that law would be abrogated alſo; *Chriſt came not to deſtroy the law but to fulfil.* CAROLSTADIUS, CASTALIO, BROCHMAN, and others, maintained that this law is obligatory on chriſtians in all its parts: Neither is this opinion defenſible, becauſe many typical things, quite foreign to chriſtianity, muſt then be obſerved. The truth lies between theſe two extremes. For the *judicial law* being of a mixed nature, it is partly abrogated by Chriſt, and partly continues in full force. As it was a diſtinction of the Jewiſh commonwealth from the Gentiles, and a type of the kingdom of Chriſt, it is now done away; but as far as founded on the moral law, and ſuitable to the nature of Chriſt's kingdom, it is ſtill obligatory. The New Teſtament has made void the law concerning mortgaged eſtates, Lev. xxiii, 13. The land reſting every ſeventh year, Ex. xxiii, 11. A brother raiſing up ſeed for his deceaſed brother by marrying his widow, Deut. xxv. 5. A man giving a bill of divorce to his lawful wife, Deut. xxiv, 1—4. And that of keeping bond ſervants in the fore-cited paſſage, with many others of the like nature. All theſe were ſuited to that commonwealth, and the nature of that œconomy. But the laws concerning various puniſhments, the kindneſs to be ſhewn to ſtrangers, &c. being moral, muſt be ſtill in force, becauſe the ſame reaſon ſubſiſts for them as formerly. In reading theſe laws let us take this criterion to enable us to know ſuch of them as continue to be binding on us: all thoſe are in full force as are agreeable to the law of nations following the dictates of ſacred reaſon;—as are grafted on the decalogue, and ſerve to explain and enforce its precepts (which may be known from the matter of the laws, and the cauſes of their being enacted;) and ſuch of them as are repeated in the New Teſtament, and the obſervation of them recommended to chriſtians.

Now the law allowing bond ſervants muſt be diſannulled, ſeeing there is no longer diſtinction between *Jew and Gentile*, and we are taught in the New-Teſtament to look on all men as our brethren and neighbours. This is beautifully ſet forth in the inſtance of the tender-hearted Samaritan, relieving the man that fell among thieves.

The Jews enſlaving the heathen nations, that were round about them, or "the ſtrangers that ſojourned among them, was in purſuance of Jacob's bleſſing," Gen. 27. 29. "Let people ſerve thee," it figured the bringing on of the Gentiles to the Church of God, Pſalm, ii. 9. Aſk of me, and I will give the heathen for thine inheritance: It tended to ſhew that none ſhall have the benefit of the Goſpel *Jubilee* but thoſe who are Iſraelites indeed; and they who reject Chriſt ſhall continue bond-men to Sin and Satan. It alſo was deſigned to keep up the diſtinction between the poſterity of Abraham and the Gentiles, that it might appear the Meſſiah was linealy ſprung from his loins as God had ſaid. The different manner of delivering theſe laws may inſtruct us into the nature of them. The moral law was delivered on the top of the mount, and in the face of the world, to ſignify that it was of univerſal influence and obliged all mankind. The ceremonial law was delivered privately to Moſes in the Tabernacle, which might ſignify that it was to ceaſe when the veil of the Temple was rent in twain from the top even to the bottom. But the judicial law was neither ſo publickly given as the moral law, nor ſo privately as the ceremonial, intimating that it being of a mixed nature, was to be diſannulled as far as ceremonial, or peculiar to the Jewiſh community, but obſerved in what is ſuitable to the genius of Chriſtianity.

No plea can be made for Negro Slavery, from Chriſt and his Apoſtles not condemning the Jews for keeping bond ſervants, but what would alſo make for a man marrying his brother's widow if he died without iſſue, for when a caſe of this kind was propoſed to Chriſt by the Sadducees, he condemned it not, Mat. 22, 23, 31, but by comparing this, and caſes of the like nature, with the genius of divine revelation, we may eaſily learn the mind of Chriſt.

Add to all this that no parallel can be run between the bond ſervants under the law, and the ſlavery of the Africans, becauſe the bond ſervants were not tore away from their own country, and forced into ſlavery as our Negroes are, elſe they could eaſily have made an elopement from their maſters and regained their liberty: They were to be the children of ſtrangers either in the land or in the neighbouring nations. Would it be poſſible for the Engliſh to enſlave the Indians in America, as they do the Negroes, or could the Negroes be enſlaved in making ſettlements on the coaſt of Africa? No, it is accompliſhed by theſe poor creatures, being diſtanced ſo far from their native land, by tracts of land and water, ſo that it is impoſſible for them to return. Thus it appears that carrying off the Africans into bondage for life is not agreeable to divine revelation.

PHILADELPHIA, ONESIMUS.
Oct. 29, 1773.

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Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold by
JAMES HUMPHREYS, JUNIOR,
At the lower corner of Black-horſe Alley in Front-ſtreet,

THE UNIVERSAL ALMANACK,
For the YEAR 1774.

The calculations of this Almanack are performed by that ingenious maſter of Mathematics DAVID RITTENHOUSE, A. M. of this city, who has been pleaſed to add conſiderably to them, and has rendered them plain and eaſy to the moſt common underſtanding, by a particular and full explanation of each part.

IT contains the motions of the ſun and moon; the true places and aſpects of the planets; the exact riſing and ſetting of the ſun; the exact riſing, ſetting and ſouthing of the moon; the lunations; conjunctions; eclipſes; judgment of the weather; riſing and ſetting of the planets; length, increaſe, and decreaſe of days and nights; fairs, courts, roads, &c. together with the uſual tables, chronological obſervations, entertaining remarks, and experienced receipts.

Alſo, the EQUATION of TIME, or the difference in minutes and ſeconds, between *true* and *apparent* time; the place of the moon's aſcending node, or that point where the moon, after having been to the ſouthward of the ecliptic, croſſes it, and proceeds to the northward; the viſible eclipſes of Jupiter's ſatellites for the meridian of Philadelphia, &c. &c.

Likewiſe, the following miſcellaneous pieces, the monkey mountebank, an apologue; an abſtract on cruelty; conſolation for the afflicted; true virtue, what; on gaming; Peregrine Puzzel, a droll character; a young Lady's lamentation on the death of her lover; anecdotes; jeſts; on humanity, or a ſtory of the Emperor Camhi of China; Lelia and Scanbade, a Turkiſh tale; and the following pieces of poetry; the aſs overladen; reflexions on a pipe of tobacco and a pinch of ſnuff; little mouth, or Paul the carrier; riddles, &c. &c.

⁂ The above Almanack may be had of J. WILLIAMSON, Bookbinder in Wilmington.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold by
JOSEPH CRUKSHANK,
At his Printing-office in Market-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets, and oppoſite the Preſbyterian Meeting-houſe,

POOR WILL'S ALMANACK,
For the YEAR 1774.

CONTAINING the motions of the ſun and moon; the true places and aſpects of the planets; the riſing, ſetting, and ſouthing of the moon; the lunations; conjunctions; eclipſes; riſing, ſetting, and ſouthing of the planets; length of days; judgment of the weather; feſtivals and other remarkable days. Alſo a variety of uſeful receipts, viz. A remedy for corns on the feet; a liquid remedy for decayed teeth; a receipt to clean the teeth and gums, and make the fleſh grow cloſe to the root of the enamel; a remedy for ſore gums and looſe teeth; Sir Hans Sloan's eye-ſalve; for a cancer; for ſpitting of blood. Inſtructive eſſays on a variety of ſubjects, viz. Drunkenneſs; contentment and avarice; induſtry and frugality; entrance into an eſtate and trade; artificers; the difference between the words *go* and *come*; company; converſation; expenſiveneſs in apparel; a caution in dealing; a way to ſow clover to great advantage—very uſeful for farmers who have not large quantities of meadow; a method of preſerving dung, ſo as to render it twenty times as uſeful as the common manner. Some pieces of poetry, viz. The beggar; the virgin; inſcription under an hour-glaſs.—A table ſhewing the time of high-water at Boſton, New York, Philadelphia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina, Georgia, Eaſt and Weſt Florida; times of holding courts in Pennſylvania, New-York, Maryland, and Virginia; times of holding Quakers general meetings; fairs; tables of intereſt at 6 and 7 per cent. Tables ſhewing the value and weight of coins, as they now paſs in England, Philadelphia, and New-York; Roads from Philadelphia to New-England, South-Carolina, Pittſburgh, Bethlehem, &c.

TO BE SOLD BY
PELATIAH WEBSTER,
In Water-ſtreet, between Cheſnut-ſtreet and Ton Alley,

LAMP OIL, tanners oil, ſweet oil, in barrels, Boſton ſhoes, ſpermaceti candles, New-England rum, coffee, a few bales of COTTON, &c. &c.

WILLIAM PRICE,
Juſt arrived in the Richard Penn, Captain All, from London, and has brought with him a general aſſortment of GOODS, ſuitable to the ſeaſon, amongſt which are,

BROAD and narrow cloths, coatings, German ſerges, camblets, camblettees, dorſetteens, bombazeens, crapes, ſingle and double damaſks, moreens, tammies, durants, ſhalloons, callimancoes, ruſſels, plain and figured laſtings, ſerge denims, tartans, figured tobines, yard wide worſted figures, yard wide Venetians and cords, yard wide crapes, jeans, coloured pillows, royal ribbs and velverets, checks, linen and cotton, ſtriped hollands, moree gowns, half ell, 3-4 and yard wide modes, half ell and 3-4 ſattins, India taffaties, cotton and ſilk romalls, Barcelona handkerchiefs and cravats, clear lawns, cambricks, muſlins, printed linens and callicoes, and a curious aſſortment of plated candleſticks, tea-kitchens, &c. of the neweſt patterns.

The above-mentioned Goods were all purchaſed by himſelf of the manufacturers, and are to be ſold at his ſtore, lately occupied by Mr. John White, in Water-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets, on the loweſt terms for caſh or ſhort credit.

STEPHEN COLLINS,
Has juſt imported in the Cæſar, Captain Miller, from London, and now has for ſale, at his ſtore in Second-ſtreet, oppoſite the Church,

A NEAT and good aſſortment of European and Eaſt-India GOODS, which he will ſell very reaſonable for caſh or ſhort credit.

WANTED,

A WOMAN of good character, to do the buſineſs of a ſmall family. Enquire of the printer.

N. B. None need apply but ſuch as can be well recommended.

TO BE SOLD,
By way of Public Vendue, on the 28th inſtant (October) on the fifth day of the week,

A LARGE STONE DWELLING-HOUSE, two ſtories high, ſituate in Germantown, near the Friends Meeting-houſe and the Dutch Meeting-houſe, about ſix miles from Philadelphia; it is a pleaſant ſituation, and convenient for either a tavern or ſtore, as there has been both kept there formerly; there is large cellars, and a kitchen, with a piazza, and out houſes built for ſtoring of ſalt, &c. and a well of good water near the door. To be ſold at the ſame time (if not ſold before) a large ſtrong waggon, and ſome gears; alſo a ſtout able horſe, that has been uſed in the chair. The payments may be made eaſy. Attendance will be given by

ABRAHAM GRIFFITH.

N. B. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe ſaid houſe before the vendue, may know the terms by applying to the above ſubſcriber, living at Norrington Mills, or JOHN JONES in Germantown.—If the houſe is not ſold, it will be let, and entered upon immediately.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE,
On the third day of November next, at the London Coffee-Houſe, in Philadelphia,

A GOOD three ſtory brick meſſuage, kitchen, waſh-houſe and lot of ground, ſituate on the weſt-ſide of Swanſon-ſtreet, in Wiccacoe, in the County of Philadelphia, and oppoſite Mr. Zachariah Nieman's wharf, being in breadth on ſaid ſtreet, eighteen feet, and about one hundred and eighty-three feet in depth, ſubject to a quit rent of four pounds ten ſhillings per year. Alſo one other lot of ground and a ſmall brick building thereon, adjoining the above-mentioned lot, and fronting on ſame ſtreet twenty-two feet, and extending back, one hundred and eighty-ſeven and a half feet ſubject to a quit rent of eleven ſhillings per year; late the eſtate of Mr. Alexander Montgomery, of ſaid city, deceaſed: Attendance will be given, and the terms of ſale made known on the day, by

HENRY FORSTER,
And THOMAS BOYER.

N. B. Any perſon who inclines to view the premiſes before the day of ſale, may ſee them by applying to Mr. Samuel Moore, Brewer, or Mr. Andrew Tybout, Hatter, of ſaid city.

Philadelphia, October 13th, 1773.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE,
On the 12th of November next, at 6 o'clock in the evening, at the London Coffee Houſe,

THE four following lots of land and improvements thereon, viz.

No. 1. Containing eight and a half acres of land, ſituate and bounding on the north ſide of Frankfort road, and on the weſt ſide of a lane 40 feet wide, extending from the ſaid road to Beulah Paſchall's place; there is a good dwelling houſe and orchard on the premiſes, likewiſe ſome good fruit trees.

No. 2. Adjoining No. 1. and back of it, contains ten and a half acres, bounded by the lane aforeſaid, has a good dwelling houſe thereon, an orchard of good bearing apple trees, and ſome other fruit trees; about one half low bottom, which is fine meadow, and a good ſpring of water near the houſe.

No. 3. Adjoining and back of No. 2. bounded by the aforeſaid lane, contains better than twelve acres, about two acres fine meadow, and about two acres of fine low bottom, of which good meadow may eaſily be made; there is a ſmall orchard of good bearing apple trees on this lot.

No. 4. Adjoining No. 3. and bounded by the lane aforeſaid, and Beulah Paſchall's place north, contains full twelve acres, of which four acres are fine meadow, a ſmall orchard of apple trees, and a row of fine large well grown Engliſh cherry trees along the lane; the ſituation of this lot is very pleaſant, having an extenſive proſpect of the adjoining farms, and alſo over Point Richmond to the river Delaware; all the above lots are under good fence.

The ſituation of theſe lots renders them very convenient for ſummer retreats, for the citizens of Philadelphia; the ſoil is well adapted to gardening, and may ſuit thoſe perſons well who attend the market, as Frankfort road is one of the beſt leading to the city at all times of the year, the carriage of manure from thence muſt be very eaſy at any ſeaſon.

Plans of theſe lots may be ſeen at the London Coffee Houſe, or at Joſeph Paul's tavern at Frankfort, who will ſhew any perſon the premiſes. The purchaſer paying one half down, on giving good ſecurity, may have ſix months credit for the remainder. For further information apply to

SAMUEL COATES.

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